All Umbagog notes in these three volumes have been copied by the carbon process. I have compared the notes with the volumes and find that not one note is missing. The notes are ready for insertion in the Umbagog List. Done today, April 2, I907. Walter Deane.

Y

AB CD EF GH IJ KL MN OP QR ST UV WX YZ

Ar
Ar
Ar

A

Anorthura hiemalis 74
Anthus ludovicianus 84
Ampelis cedrorum 213

B

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

C

D

E F

EF GH IJ KL MN OP QR ST UV WX YZ

G

H

J

J

Icterus virens 180

I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

K *L*

KL MN OP QR ST UV WX YZ

M N

Mimus polyglottus 28
" " carolinensis 29
Mniotilta varia 88

MN OP QR ST UV WX YZ

O

Oporonis agilis 164

P

Parus atricapillus 48
" " hudsonicus 52
Parula americana 100
Progne purpurea 220
Petrochelidon lunifrons 223
Pyranga rubra 240

2

K

Regulus calendula 40
" " satrapa 43

S

T

ST UV WX YZ

U

V

Vireo olivaceus 191
" " " philadelphicus 194
" " " gilvus 198
" " " flavifrons 201
" " " solitarius 203
" " " noveboracensis 207

W

X

Wilsonia pusilla 182
" " " canadensis 185

W
X
Y
Z

Y Z

Turdus mustelinus.

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

1867.
June 15. Found a nest with one fresh egg.

1868.

May 9. Shot a male.

" 28. Found a nest built on a horizontal branch of a white pine; it contained three eggs

1870.
May 18. Two (Newton).

1875.

May 17. Two males fighting in the presence of a female; while clinched together and tumbling about among the leaves on the ground they sang exquisitely, though in hurried tones.

" 2[illegible]. Nest in red cedar with one egg.

" 31. Nest in elm against the main stem resting on a bunch of small twigs; eggs four--fresh. Both birds flitted about anxiously but with habitual shyness disappeared whenever I made any movement.

1876.

June 1. Nest with four eggs, far advanced; another with three fresh; both attached to stout limbs about six feet high.

May 11. One male (Belmont).

1882.
Sept.18. Shot a young male in the Middle Wamp; it was moulting.

Turdus mustelinus.

Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

1867.

June 16. Found a nest with one fresh egg.

1868.

May 9. Shot a male.

" 28. Found a nest built on a horizontal branch of a white pine; it contained three eggs.

1870.

May 18. Two (Newton).

1875.

May 17. Two males fighting in the presence of a female; while clinched together and tumbling about among the leaves on the ground they sang exquisitely, though in hurried tones.

" 24. Nest in red cedar with one egg.

" 31. Nest in elm against the main stem resting on a cluster of small twigs; eggs four--fresh. Both birds flitted about anxiously but with habitual shyness disappeared whenever I made any movement.

1876.

June 1. Nest with four eggs, far advanced; another with three fresh; both attached to stout limbs about six feet high.

May 11. One male (Belmont).

1882.

Sept.18. Shot a young male in the Maple Swamp; it was moulting.

Turdus fuscescens.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.
June 1. Nest with four eggs.

1867.
May 24. Found a finished nest.

1868.

May 7. I have heard none since as yet, although I have been in their haunts early and late.

" 9. A male singing at daybreak.

July 16. The males still sing freely even in the hottest part of the day.

1870.
May 18. Two Shortons.

June 1. Nest on a low briery frame, with three fresh eggs.

Sept.12. One, the last.

1871.

Sept.18. Shot one.

Oct. 14. One shot in the rose wood swamp (this song).

1874.
May 15. Abundant in the pine swamp but as usual on their first arrival silent but for the occasional call notes.

June 2. As the sun went down the males were sing in all directions in the woods. After it had become nearly dark their songs ceased and they flew restlessly about over the trees uttering their querulous quee. They seemed quite at home in the darkness.

" 8. Walking quietly along the edge of a little meadow encircled by woods my attention was attracted by a feeble scolding note very like the chatter of a house wren. The sound proceeded from a cluster of raspberry bushes on the edge of the woods, approaching which I suddenly found myself within a yard of a Wilson's Thrush which was acting in a singular manner, hopping backward and forward between two twigs, its wings and tail drooping and expanded, its bill open and panting, its general expression feeble and dispirited. As I watched it momentarily grew weaker, its hops becoming shorter, its chatter fainter; at length it began to totter on its perch and once or twice nearly fell. I now advanced a step and was about to seize it when, seeming to notice me for the first time, it flew to a branch some twenty yards off, gave its plumage a vigorous shake, and, with a phew expressive apparently of intense relief, flew again and

Turdus fuscescens.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.

June 1. Nest with four eggs.

1867.

May 24. Found a finished nest.

1868.

May 7. I have heard none sing as yet, although I have been in their haunts early and late.

" 8. A male singing at daybreak.

July 10. The males still sing freely even in the hottest part of the day.

1870.

May 18. Two (Newton).

June 1. Nest on a low briary branch, with three fresh eggs.

Sept.12. One, the last.

1871.

Sept.18. Shot one.

Oct. 14. One shot in the fresh pond swamp (Atkinson).

1874.

May 15. Abundant in the pine swamp but as usual on their first arrival silent but with the exception of the call notes.

June 2. As the sun went down the males were singing in all directions in the woods. After it had become nearly dark their songs ceased and they flew restlessly about over the trees uttering their querulous quee. They seemed quite at home in the darkness.

" 8. Walking quietly along the edge of a little meadow encircled by woods my attention was attracted by a feeble scolding note very like the chatter of a House Wren. The sound proceeded from a cluster of raspberry bushes on the edge of the woods, approaching which I suddenly found myself within a yard of a Wilson's Thrush which was acting in a singular manner, hopping backward and forward between two twigs, its wings and tail drooping and expanded, its bill open and panting, its general expression feeble and dispirited. As I watched it momentarily grew weaker, its hope becoming shorter, its gasp fainter; at length it began to totter on its perch and once or twice nearly fell. I now advanced a step and was about to seize it when, seeming to notice me for the first time, it flew to a branch some twenty yards off, gave its plumage a vigorous shake, and, with a phen expressive apparently of intense relief, flew again and

Turdus fuscescens.

1874.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(June 8) disappeared in the dense foliage. Seeking an explanation of this mystery I parted the bushes and directly beneath where the bird had sat discovered its nest containing two eggs, one of which was just disappearing down the maw of a large milk adder (Coluberis eximius), whose hideously blotched and banded coiles were disposed carelessly in and about the nest. He seemed in a lethargic state for I had to assail him vigorously with my record before he would disgorge the egg, which proved to be uninjured. He also refused to leave the nest until after I had struck him several sharp blows. The thrush beyond question was in a fascinated and semi-unconscious condition; but was the snake intentionally bringing his power to bear on her? Probably not for she was within easy striking distance during most of the time that I watched her and moreover, a snake not larger in diameter than a man's forefinger would hardly have attempted to kill and swallow so large a bird.

" 20. Two broods of young on wing.

1875.

June 11. A nest on a dry hill-top in Lincoln among branches of a fallen oak, prettily concealed by its dead leaves.

Sept. 9. Shot one in full fall plumage in the Cable swamp.

May 9. Seen at Newton.

1876.

May 11. General arrival (Cambridge).

1879.

May 9. They arrived on the 6th and are slowly increasing in numbers but I have heard none singing as yet.

Turdus fuscescens.

1874.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(June 8) disappeared in the dense foliage. Seeking an explanation of this mystery I parted the bushes and directly beneath where the bird had set discovered its neat containing two eggs, one of which was just disappearing down the maw of a large milk adder (Coluhris eximius), whose hideously blotched and banded coils were disposed carelessly in and about the nest. He seemed in a lethargic state for I had to punch him vigorously with my ramrod before he would disgorge the egg, which proved to be uninjured. He also refused to leave the nest until after I had struck him several sharp blows. The Thrush beyond question was in a fascinated and semi-unconscious condition; but was the snake intentionally bringing his power to bear on her ? Probably not for she was within easy striking distance during most of the time that I watched her and, moreover, a snake not larger in diameter than a man's forefinger would hardly have attempted to kill and swallow so large a bird.

" 20. Two broods of young on wing.

1875

June 11. A nest on a dry hill-top in Lincoln among branches of a fallen oak, prettily concealed by its dead leaves.

Sept. 9. Shot one in full fall plumage in the Eagle Swamp.

May 9. Seen at Lowton.

1876.

May 11. General arrival (Cambridge).

1876.

Sept. 9. They arrived on the 8th and are slowly increasing in numbers but I have heard none singing as yet.

Turdus fuscescens.

1876

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

June 11. A nest placed about four feet above the ground in a small spruce among "savins" behind the mill. The female was sitting on two eggs; upon visiting the nest late in the afternoon I found a third had been laid.

1879.

June 11. Set of four eggs incubated about two days. Nest in the top of fallen fir, about a foot above the ground The female sat closely and after being started off her eggs, showed much anxiety, coming around and uttering her complaining heugh incessantly. Swampy woods bordering Cambridge River. A few other pairs seen but they are not common anywhere.

1881.

May 29. One came into the garden this evening about dusk, and sang for many minutes. His notes sounded unusually clear and tender in the twilight, with the rain dripping among the trees.

1876

Vaino (Isko Hohoy).

June 11. A nest fixed about four feet above the ground in a small a tuco among "sevina" behind the hill. The female was sitting on two eggs; upon visiting the nest late in the afternoon I found a third had been laid.

1879.

June 11. Nest of four eggs imbedded about two days. Nest in the top of fallen fir, about a foot above the ground. The female sat closely and often being driven off her eggs, showed much anxiety, coming near and attempting her to distract my attention. Swampy woods bordering a small river. A few other nests were seen but they were too far [illegible].

1881.

May 29. One nest fixed in garden near [illegible] dark, and near [illegible] pine. The nest was [illegible] closer to the [illegible], with [illegible] [illegible] trees.

Turdus fuscescens.

1882.
July 2. Especially abundant in the mountains west of Norway, Maine.

Turdus aliciae.

1870.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 3 . They have been numerous during the past week, frequenting damp woods and swamps. They are much shyer than the Olive-backed Thrush.

Sept.2-29 Rather numerous in swampy woods about Cambridge.

1871.

Sept.26-
Oct. 2. Numerous in the Pine Swamp, especially on September 28.

1874.

Sept.22. Shot one in the Fresh Pond Swamp.

1875.

June 1. A very dark specimen bathing under the spray of a hose in our garden.

Oct. 3. Saw several.

1876.

May 13. Two in Tatetown in company with two Swainson's and one Wilson's Thrush.

" 23. Shot one at Concord and saw many more. It has been much more abundant this season than the Swainson's Thrush.

Oct. 7. One (Concord).

1879.

Oct. 7. One in Birches at Concord in company with Black-poll, Warblers.

1881.

Sept. 24. Spelman shot one in the Fresh Pond Swamps.

" 27. Three in the Maple Swamp, all shy and suspicious, flitting on ahead in the dense thickets.

" 28. One in the Maple Swamp, uttered a lisping ze-e-e-e e-e common to all our Thrushes.

Turdus aliciae.

1870.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 30. They have been numerous during the past week, frequenting damp woods and swamps. They are much shyer than the Olive-backed Thrush.

Sept.2-29 Rather numerous in swampy woods about Cambridge.

1871.

Sept.26-Oct. 2. Numerous in the Pine Swamp, especially on September 28.

1874.

Sept.22. Shot one in the Fresh Pond Swamp.

1875.

June 1. A very dark specimen bathing under the spray of a hose in our garden.

Oct. 3. Saw several.

1876.

May 13. Two in Watertown in company with two Swainson's and one Wilson's Thrush.

" 23. Shot one at Concord and saw many more. It has been much more abundant this season than the Swainson's Thrush.

Oct. 7. One (Concord).

1879.

Oct. 7. One in Birches at Concord in company with Black-poll, Warblers.

1881.

Sept. 24. Spalman shot one in the Fresh Pond Swamps.

" 27. Three in the Maple Swamp, all shy and suspicious, flitting on ahead in the dense thickets.

" 28. One in the Maple Swamp, uttered a lisping zee-o-o-o o-o common to all our Thrushes.

Turdus aliciae.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.
June 3. Took a single specimen, evidently a migrant as several other northern-bound species were found in the same thicket.

Turdus swainsoni.

1869.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 21. Shot a pair.

" 27. Several, the last. They have been abundant for the past week in the yellow pine woods, behind Lexington. They keep much on the ground and are very shy.

1870.

May 30. Shot one, the last at Hudson. They have been abundant this spring in dark, damp woods. Occasionally visiting our garden.

Sept. 9. First seen to-day - (H. W. Henshaw) ~~One, the first.~~ Continued numerous in swampy woods till September 29 when I saw the last.

1871.

Sept. 26. One, the first.

" 28. Mr. Shaw took nine of these and the gray-cheeked Thrushes in the pine swamp. For the succeeding four or five days the swamps were literally alive with them. About October 3 they disappeared as suddenly as they had come. I saw one in our garden.

1874.

June 3. Saw one in Waltham.

1875.

May 17. Two males in full song in Belmont.

" 20. Several singing in Waverly woods, Belmont.

Sept. 11. Shot one in the fresh pond swamps.

1876.

May 13. Two in Watertown in company with two Gray-cheeked Thrushes and a Wilson's Thrush.

" 19. One singing faintly in our garden at sunset.

" 23. One at Concord.

Turdus swainsoni.

1869.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 21. Shot a pair.

" 27. Several, the last. They have been abundant for the past week in the yellow pine woods behind Mt.Auburn. They keep much on the ground and are very shy.

1870.

May 30. Shot one, the last at Hudson. They have been abundant this spring in dark, damp woods. Occasionally visiting our garden.

Sept. 9. One, the first. Continued numerous in swampy woods till September 29, when I saw the last.

1871.

Sept.26. One, the first.

" 28. Henshaw took nine of these and the Grey-cheeked Thrushes in the Pine Swamp. For the succeeding four or five days, the swamps were literally alive with them. About October 3 they disappeared as suddenly as they had come. I saw one in our garden.

1874.

June 3. Saw one in Waltham.

1875.

May 17. Two males in full song in Belmont.

" 20. Several singing in Waverly woods, Belmont.

Sept.11. Shot one in the Fresh Pond swamps.

1876.

May 13. Two in Watertown in company with two Grey-cheeked Thrushes and a Wilson's Thrush.

" 19. One singing faintly in our garden at sunset.

" 23. One at Concord.

Turdus swainsoni.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
June 9.

A nest containing two fresh eggs.

1872.
June 3-
14.

Abundant and generally distributed. The males usually sang from a perch only a few feet above the gr ound and had a habit of flitting a yard or two in the intervals between each utterance. The song of this species is most nearly like that of Wilson's Thrush; in fact it is essentially the same metallic trill shortened and ending in a few bell-like notes, either with a rising or falling inflection. These final notes give it a slight resemblance to the song of the Hermit Thrush.

1873.
July 21.

They still sing regularly although most other birds are now silent.

1873.
July 26.

Still singing.

1874.
Aug.3.

Shot a young in first plumage.

1874.
Aug. 5.

Took a young in first plumage.

1876.
May 26.

They were in full song this evening although water froze last night to the thickness of window glass, and there is still much snow in the woods.

1876.
June 11.

Visiting the nest found on the 6th I found the female sitting on four fresh eggs. She permitted me to nearly touch her before flying, and left the spot in silence.

1876.
June 11.

A nest containing two fresh eggs about six feet above the ground in a fir sapling by the roadside.

1876.
June 6.

Two nests just completed.

1876.
June 12.

Six nests; one with three eggs, four with one egg

Turdus swainsoni.

Tanio (Lake Umbagog).

1872.
June 8.

A nest containing two eggs.

1872.
June 8-
14.

Abundant and generally distributed. The males merely pass from a perch only a few feet above the ground and hold a habit of flitting upward or two in the air, as Sylvicola coronata. The song of this species is not so very like that of Wilson's Thrush; in fact it is scarcely like some of its trill short-ond and adding to a few bell-like notes, either with a rising or falling inflection. Those first notes give it a slight resemblance to the song of the Hermit Thrush.

1872.
July 21.

They still sing regularly at dawn, but other birds are now silent.

1872.
July 30.

Still singing.

1874.
Aug. 3.

Shot a young in first Juvenile.

1874
Aug. 8.

Took eggs in first Juvenile.

1876.
May 26.

They were in full song this evening although water from last night to the thickness of window glass, and there is still ice in the woods.

1876.
June 11.

Visiting the nest found on the 8 h I found the female sitting on four fresh eggs. She permitted me to nearly touch her before flying, and left the spot in silence.

1876
June 11.

A nest in bushes from ground six feet above the ground in a fir sapling by the roadside.

1876.
June 8.

Two nests just completed.

1878.
June 12.

Six nests; one with three eggs, four with one egg.

Turdus swainsoni.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1876.
June 12. each, one empty.

" 13. Two nests, one with one, the other with three eggs. The first was built precisely like the nest of a Wood Thrush, on a prong of a dead birch some four feet above the ground. The position of the second was unique--in a hollow scooped in the earth that adhered to the roots of a fallen tree, and perfectly concealed by a portion of the bank which projected above it. The situation of this nest was in every way similar to that usually chosen by the Water Thrush. The bird was sitting and did not start till I placed my hand on the root directly over her head. Two other nests of this Thrush were taken this morning, each with four eggs. In the afternoon I found two more in Grafton, one in a very slender spruce sapling, at least twenty feet above the ground. The bird sat closely and contrary to the rule returned while I was taking the eggs and repeatedly alighted within four feet of my head reiterating her liquid peenk. This nest contained four eggs.

" 15. Found four nests; one with four eggs, one with three, one with two, and one with one. One of these nests was built about two feet above the ground in the top of a fallen spruce; another in an arbor-vitae about fifteen feet above the ground; a third about fifteen feet above the ground on some twigs that branched out from the trunk of a huge birch.

" 16. Four nests; with three, three, four, and four eggs respectively. One built in an arbor-vitae about ten feet above the ground contained a set of four eggs, which are unlike any that I have ever seen being nearly, if not quite, as large as Robin's eggs and very heavily blotched and spotted.

Another nest was built on a horizontal prong of a fallen spruce, about five feet above the ground.

" 18. Nest with four eggs.

" 3. Harrington found a last year's nest containing two eggs faded and stained almost beyond recognition and their contents dried up, but perfectly whole.

" 17. Nest in spruce eight feet above ground; female sitting on four eggs.

" 18. Two nests with four eggs, one with three.

" 21. A nest with three eggs incubated ~~about~~ five or six days.

" 22. A female sitting on a nest which contained only one egg. On the 18th she was sitting on the empty nest; on both occasions she sat very closely.

" 23. Purdie took three sets of eggs to-day.

Maine (Dole collection).

1870.

June 12. [illegible]

" 13. Two nests, one with [illegible] eggs. The first was built precisely like a nest of a food Thrush, on a small [illegible] fork some four feet above the ground. The position of the nest was unique--in a hollow scooped in the earth that adhered to the roots of a fallen tree and perfectly concealed by a portion of the bank which projected above it. The situation of this nest was in every way similar to that usually chosen by the Water Thrush. The bird was sitting and did not start till I placed my hand on the roof directly over her head. Two other nests of this Thrush were taken this morning each with four eggs. In the afternoon I found two more in crotches of trees a very slender spruce sapling, at least twenty feet above the ground. The bird sat closely and contrary to the rule returned while I was taking the eggs and repeatedly scolded with in four feet of my head [illegible] for a liquid <u>peonk</u>. This nest contained four eggs.

" 16. Found four nests: one with four eggs, one with three, one with two, and one with one. One of these nests was built about two feet above the ground in the top of a fallen spruce; another in a arbor-vitae about fifteen feet above the ground; a third about fifteen feet above the ground on some twigs that projected out from the trunk of a large birch.

" 16. Four nests: with three, three, four, and four eggs respectively. One built in a cedar-tree about ten feet above the ground contained a nest of four eggs, which are quite very that have been being nearly, if not quite, as large as those of a [illegible] and very heavily blotched and spotted.

Another nest was built on a horizontal prong of a fallen spruce, about five feet above the ground.

" 18. Nest with four eggs.

" 3. Yesterday found last year's nest containing two eggs faded and stained almost beyond recognition and their contents dried up, but perfectly whole.

" 17. Nest in a tree eight feet above ground; female sitting on four eggs.

" 18. Two nests with four eggs, one with three.

" 21. A nest with three eggs hardly ~~about~~ five or six days.

" 22. A female sitting on a nest which contained only one egg. On the 19th she was sitting on the empty nest; on both occasions she was very closely.

" 23. Public took three sets of eggs to-day.

Turdus swainsoni.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.

May 24. In full song about the lake shores this evening.

June 11. Three sets; three, three, and two eggs respectively; all fresh, or nearly so. One nest near the extremity of a drooping fir branch about eight feet from the ground; the other two in small firs against the main stem; the height of one ten feet, of the other fifteen feet. Two of the birds were sitting, and neither started until the branch was forcibly shaken, when they glided down into the tangle of fallen tree-tops beneath and disappeared in silence. All three nests in the swampy woods bordering Cambridge River.

" 12. Set of four fresh eggs; nest in fir shrub near roadside, against the main stem; height five feet. Female sitting; she slid off when I was within about twenty feet.

" 13. Set of three fresh eggs. Nest in young spruce about four feet above ground.

" 17. Set X-3. -- Fresh. Nest in fir sapling near the top. Height about fifteen feet. Female absent but as I climbed the tree she came about, making an unusual fuss.

" 18. Set Y-3. -- Fresh. Nest in fir sapling.

1880.

June 9. Set Z-4. Fresh--Fir--height ten feet.

1881.

May 12. Dozens singing about the lake shores this evening.

Turdus swainsoni.

Maine (Lake Urbanus).

1879

May 24. [illegible] about in Lake across the evening.

June 11. Three eggs; three, three, and two eggs respectively; all fresh, or nearly so. One nest near the extremity of a projecting fir branch about eight feet from the ground; the other two in small fir against the main stem; the height of one ten feet, of the other fifteen feet. Two of the birds were sitting, and neither started until the branch was forcibly shaken, when they glided down into the tangle of fallen tree-tops beneath and disappeared in silence. All three nests in the swampy woods bordering Cambridge River.

" 12. Set of four fresh eggs; nest in fir shrub near roadside, against the main stem; height five feet. Female sitting; she did not leave within about twenty feet.

" 13. Set of two fresh eggs. Nest in young spruce about four feet above ground.

" 17. Set X-3. -- Fresh. Nest in fir sapling near the top. Height about fifteen feet. Female silent but as I climbed two flew down, making an unusual fuss.

" 18. Set Y-3. -- Fresh. Nest in fir sapling.

1880.

June 9. Set Z-4. Fresh--fir--ten feet.

1881.

May 12. Dozens singing about the lake shores this evening.

Turdus swainsoni.

1869.
July &
Aug. Common, breeding, near the Glen House, N.H.

1870.
July 28-
Aug. 13. Abundant near the Profile House,N.H. Generally distributed throughout the woods keeping much on the ground; very tame and unsuspicious.

1882.

July -- Rare on the intervale, found sparingly in hilly pastures, abundant on the mountain sides; song intermediate between that of T.pallasi and fuscescens, more like that of the latter but ascending, instead of descending, to its termination. Call note a clear resonant pink (Shelbourne,N.H.).

" 26. A male singing in the roadside in white pines about two miles west of Bethel Maine.

Turdus pallasi.

1869.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Oct. 18. Numerous.

" 26. Numbers.

Nov. 1. Still abundant.

" 10. Several.

" 23. Two.

Dec. 10. Shot one in Watertown. The snow has covered the ground to the depth of a foot for over a week, and the weather has been intensely cold.

1870.

April 16. Several.

" 6. Seen at Newtonville (Maynard)

June 6. Concord, Mass. Started the female from her nest in the side of a steep bank on the edge of a wood path. The locality was a sandy hill, covered with the usual growth of scrub oak, inhabited only by Siurus auricapillus and V.olivaceus. As two male Thrushes (T.pallasi) were standing in a heavy growth of oak and pine a short distance off, there was probably another nest somewhere in the vicinity. The plumage of the female was very worn and faded, although the three eggs were quite fresh The nest was most effectually concealed by a fallen branch, under which it had been built, and was very bulky inside composed of oak leaves with a lining of pine needles, the interior quite neat and much smaller and shallower than that of T.fuscescens.

Sept.28. Shot one.

Oct. 1. General arrival.

" 21. Abundant. Every thicket seemed filled with them.

1871.

Apr. 21. General arrival.

" 29. Very abundant everywhere.

Nov. 3 Still abundant.

1873.

Oct. 25. Five in our garden feeding on the berries of a bush honeysuckle.

1874.

Apr. 14. Six or seven in Watertown; three together, all exceedingly shy. The only note heard was the usual cluck.

Turdus pallasi.

1869.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Oct. 18.	Numerous.
" 26	Numbers.
Nov. 1.	Still abundant.
" 10.	Several.
" 23.	Two.
Dec. 10.	Shot one in Watertown. The snow has covered the ground to the depth of a foot for over a week, and the weather has been intensely cold.

1870.

April 16.	Several.
" 9.	Seen at Newtonville (Maynard).
June 6.	Concord, Mass. Started the female from her nest in the side of a steep bank on the edge of a wood path. The locality was a sandy hill, covered with the usual growth of scrub oak, inhabited only by Sturnus vulgaris and V.olivaceus. As two male Thrushes (T.pallasi) were standing in a heavy growth of oak and pine a short distance off, there was probably another nest somewhere in the vicinity. The plumage of the female was very worn and faded, although the three eggs were quite fresh. The nest was most effectually concealed by a fallen branch under which it had been built, and was very bulky inside, composed of oak leaves with a lining of pine needles, the interior quite neat and much smaller and shallower than that of T.fuscescens.
Sept.28.	Shot one.
Oct. 1.	General arrival.
" 21.	Abundant. Every thicket seemed filled with them.

1871.

Apr. 21.	General arrival.
" 29.	Very abundant everywhere.
Nov. 3	Still abundant.

1873.

Oct. 25.	Five in our garden feeding on the berries of a bush honeysuckle.

1874.

Apr. 14.	Six or seven in Watertown; three together, all exceedingly shy. The [illegible]

Turdus pallasi.

1874.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Oct.17) Numbers in the Warren Run, Waltham. They were unusually active and noisy, uttering, in addition to the usual cluck, a plaintive whee-whoep which I never heard before at this season.

" 18 Several hopping about under the pear trees in our garden. One of the uttered a note which I at once recognized as identical with the cry that I have often heard at night in Maine and over Walden Pond before daylight of a frosty morning.

1875.

Apr. 17. A flock of about a dozen among willow stubs at the foot of Massal Lake.

Oct. 14. As I was waiting for Ducks this evening, on the shore of the trout-pond in "Fairyland", Concord, a Hermit Thrush sitting on an alder near me uttered the peculiar night call of the species in a low tone, he was instantly answered by others all round the shores of the pond.

Nov. 3. Abundant in Watertown.

" 13. Several (Belmont).

1878.

Oct. 14. General arrival (Concord).

1879.

Oct. 14 Abundant everywhere this morning at Concord. In several places I saw little parties of three or four which flew up from the ground as my setter rattled through the bushes. These thrushes seem very fond of birch openings at this season, and in hunting woodcock I invariably see numbers of them.

Oct. 15. The migration is now at its height (Concord).

1880.

Oct. 7. Abundant in birches (Concord).

" 12. Swarming in birches (Concord).

1881.

Oct. 7. Two (Concord).

" 12. Exceedingly numerous to-day; some were found among barbery bushes along stone-walls. But the greater numbers in second growth oaks and birches. They uttered the usual cluck and a fine ze-e-e-e-e common to all the members of the genus.

Turdus pallasi.

1874.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Oct. 18) Numbers in the Warren Run, Walt'am. The were unusually active and noisy, uttering, in addition tto the usual cluck, a plaintive whee-whee which I never heard before at this season.

" 18 Several hopping about under the poar trees in our garden. One of the uttered a note which I at once recognized as identical with the cry that I h ve often heard at night in Maine and over Fresh Pond before daylight of a frosty morning.

1875.

Apr. 17. A flock of about a dozen among willow stubs at the foot of Vassal Lane.

Oct. 14. As I was watching for Ducks this evening, on the shore of the trout-pond in "Fairyland", Concord, a Hermit Thrush sitting on an alder near me uttered the peculiar night call of the species in a low tone, he was instantly answered by others all round the shores of the pond.

Nov. 3. Abundant in Watertown.

" 13. Several (Belmont).

1876.

Oct. 14. General arrival (Concord).

1879.

Oct. 14 Abundant everywhere this morning at Concord. In several places I saw little parties of three or four which flew up from the ground as my sotter rattled through the bushes. These Thrushes seem very fond of birch opening at this season, and in hunting Woodcock I invariably see numbers of them.

Oct. 15. The migration is now at its height (Concord).

1880.

Oct. 7. Abundant in birches (Concord).

" 12. Swarming in birches (Concord).

1881.

Oct. 7. Two (Concord).

" 12. Exceedingly numerous to-day; some were found among barbery bushes along stone-walls. But the greater numbers in second growth oaks and birches. They uttered the usual cluck and a fine zeee-e-e-e common to all the members of the genus.

Turdus pallasi.

1881.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Oct. 26. Last night was very cold and a second flight of these thrushes evidently arrived. Saw about a dozen (Concord).

Turdus pallasi.

1881.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Oct. 26. Last night was very cold and a second flight of these thrushes evidently arrived. Saw about a dozen (Concord).

Turdus pallasi.

1871.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

June 2. A nest containing three fresh eggs built on the top of a mossy log.

" 3. A nest containing three eggs far advanced in incubation was sunk in the side of a mossy hillock.

" 9. A nest containing three newly hatched young.

1872.

June 3-14 Not very common and found only in certain localities chiefly pastures on the steeply sloping hill-sides, especially where young firs and spruces are growing up. The males sang usually just inside the edge of the woods.

" 11. Nest found to-day and one June 3; each contained three nearly fresh eggs. Both were built at the foot of fir shrubs in open pasture fifty yards or more from the woods.

1873.

Aug. 19. Heard several males singing on the Megalloway.

1874.

July 28. Listened to a grand concert of these Thrushes at Tyler Cove this evening.

Aug. 8. Shot two young in speckled plumage; they were clucking like old birds.

Sept. 9. I heard them passing overhead last night in great numbers, uttering the peculiar note which is seldom heard except at night.

1876.

June 7. A nest containing four eggs, in the same pasture where I took one in 1872, was placed on a mound among spruce shrubs not over two feet high. The locality was al elevated open pasture growing up to young firs and spruces. The nest was about twenty yards from the edge of the woods where the male was singing perhaps fifty yards away. The female was sitting and rose about fifteen feet ahead of me.

" 12. A nest in rather open second-growth birch woods contained four eggs which had been incubated about ~~four~~ five days. I stepped within a few inches of it when the female, which sat unusually closely, glided off, running several yards before taking wing. This nest was sunk in the ground and prettily canopied by branches of three little fir shrubs.

1879.

June 1. Several males singing in a deep ravine on Upton Hill. The woods dripping after a shower.

1871.

Ketino (Lake Orbeson).

June 2. A nest containing three fresh eggs built on the top of a mossy log.

" 3. A nest containing three eggs for advanced in incubation was sunk in the side of a mossy hillock.

" 9. A nest containing three nearly fledged young.

1872.

June 3-14 Lot Two, Section and found only the usual feeding ground, offering ~~on~~ the supply alpine hill-sides, especially there young fir and spruces are growing up. The males sang usually just inside the edge of the woods.

" 11. Nest found one-day and one June 3; each containing three nearly fresh eggs. Both were built at the foot of fir shrubs in open woods fifty yards or more from the woods.

1873.

Aug. 19. Heard never I [illegible] [illegible] Hopefollowy.

1874.

July 28. Listened to a [illegible] concert of these Thrushes at Taylor Cove this evening.

Aug. 8. Shot two young in speckled [illegible]; they were strongly like old birds.

Sept. 9. I heard this warbling overhead last night in great numbers, uttering the peculiar note which is seldom heard except at night.

1876.

June 7. A nest containing four eggs, in the same pasture where I took one in 1874, was placed on a mound among spruce shrubs not over two feet high. The locality was a stretched open pasture growing up to young fir and spruces. The nest was about twenty yards from the edge of the woods where the [illegible] airing-pasture fifty yards away. The [illegible] was built [illegible] about fifteen inches in diameter.

" 12. A nest in another open second-growth birch woods contained four eggs. This had been begun about ~~four~~ five days. I stepped within a few inches of it then the female, which was unusually [illegible], flitted off, running several yards before [illegible]. This nest was sunk in the ground and partially covered by branches of three little fir shrubs.

1879.

June 1. Several [illegible] in [illegible] moving up Upton Hill. The woods [illegible] over.

Turdus pallasi.

1880.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

May 16. One sang a few bars of his superb song.

June 9. Set D-3. -- Fresh--burnt land on ground under fir shrub. Found June 6 when the female was sitting, today the eggs cold apparently deserted.

1882.

Oct.8-22 Common. Found everywhere but especially partial to thickets by wood paths and along Cambridge River, places where it never occurs during the breeding season.

Turdus pallasi.

1880.

Naino (Naka Umbagog).

May 10. One song a few bars of his mayers song.

June 9. Set D-3. -- Fresh--burnt land on ground under fir stump. Found June 0 when the female was sitting, today the eggs could a greatly deserted.

1882.

Oct.8-22 Common. Found everywhere but especially partial to lakeside by wood paths and along Androscoggin River, places were I never occurs during the breeding season.

Turdus pallasi.

July 26. Heard three males singing at once (Rye Beach,N.H.).

" " Heard several singing between reading and Woburn, Mass.

1874.
June 18. Common and in full song. I heard several fine performers (Marston's Mills, Mass.).

1875.

June 16. Numbers singing in Princton.

" 17. This Thrush became one of the commonest birds a few miles north of Mt.Wauchusett.

" " A few miles north of Ashburnham they were singing on every side. One was the finest performer that I ever heard, and each note of his calm, lofty reviere was given with an intonation absolutely faultless.

July 8. Abundant everywhere and in full song (Marston's Mills,Mass.).

" 9. Numbers singing gloriously this evening along the wooded shores of the Bay (Marston's Mills, Mass.).

Apr. 15. Numbers arrived at Point Lepreaux,N.B. to-day.

1882.
July Abundant in white pine groves over the intervale and in spruce grown pastures. On rocky hillsides and on the slopes of the mountains it occurred more sparingly; I do not think it is found at all on the higher mountains (Shelbourne,N.H.).

Turdus migratorius.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1865.
Apr. 24. Nest with three eggs (R.Deane).

1866.
Feb. 10. One of a flock of twenty in our cedar tree praticing singing and succeeding fairly well. On the 17th I heard several males singing quite vigorously and well at Watertown. There was a flock of about fifty feeding on asparagus-~~beds~~ berries. On March 1 I again heard this species in song and this time the performance appeared to me perfect.

Turdus migratorius.

Middlesex County, Mass.

18[illegible].
Apr. 23. Nest with two eggs.

18[illegible].
Apr. 23. Found a nest with one fresh egg.

18[illegible].

Feb. 11. They have discovered a hawthorn tree in our garden loaded with berries and assemble there daily in large numbers, arriving by sunrise and spending the day; departing at sunset for the cedar groves west of Mt. Auburn. They often descend to the snow under the neighboring apple trees and pick at the frozen apples which have fallen.

Mar. 7. One.

" 15. Seen and heard above over the country, several in evening sitting on the tops of our linden calling to one another.

" 17. One in full song for the first time.

" 21. Nearly two feet of snow fell to-day. And the robins are evidently suffering from cold and hunger. Yesterday the ground was bare and the grass green.

" 24. A[illegible] here about.

" 27. Singing every morning and evening. I think numbers arrived to-day.

" 31. All here.

Apr. 11. Nine inches of snow. It melted [illegible] inches by noon, and the robins collected in large flocks, often as many as fifty together.

" 19. Saw one building, bird [illegible] April 20. Apr. 24 saw a fresh, finished ~~Wren's~~ nest in a Wren's box from which the covers had been lost.

May 9. All the bluebirds. Shown Albino [illegible] of a light cream color.

July 4. Many small flocks passing over the evening to their roosts in the Maple Swamp.

" 5. One singing this evening only a few notes, then stop, and [illegible] minutes begin again; he was apparently too much oppressed by the heat to make a more vigorous effort.

" 14. Weather cooler. Robins now singing at all hours of the day.

Aug. 9. Saw a very white albino in Arlington.

Turdus migratorius.

1868.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Sept. 27. Diminishing in numbers but still numerous. Every evening they pass over our place to the roost in the maple swamp, flying in large scattered flocks, and, as they approach the swamp, diving down with partly closed wings and darting through the bushes on its outskirts, alighting in the thickest foliage of the maples. Here they remain till dawn, when they return to the fields and gardens.

Oct. 31 A flock of several hundred in Lexington, keeping together in a close body and flying in a mass like Blackbirds.

Dec. 26. Thirty in Watertown, nearly silent.

1869.

Feb. 24. One.
" 27. Two.

Mar. 8. A dozen.

" 22. Several.

" 25. An adult male sitting on an oak began to sing in an undertone just as the sun was setting, then burst out in full song [illegible] his music, finally ceasing suddenly and plunging headlong into the shrubery beneath.

May. 2. Are just beginning to lay.

Oct. 2[illegible]. Several immense flocks just from the north.

Nov. 10. Several flocks.

Dec. 3. One.

" 15. One.

1870.

Feb. 20. One.

Mar. 18. Two.

" 22. A large flock passing northward.

" 23. Passing northward all day in small compact flocks.

" 2[illegible] In large flocks about the asparagus beds and cedar groves, all probably bound for the north.

" 31. [illegible] fields and [illegible] or [illegible] our summer birds just arrived.

Turdus migratorius.

1870.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Apr. 1. First [illegible].

" 2. Singing [illegible].

" 5. All [illegible] for the season.

" 17. Saw one commencing its nest.

Nov. [illegible]. Still [illegible]. Saw one [illegible] fly; [illegible] grape berries.

1871.

Mar. [illegible]. The [illegible] in open fields.

" 10. Three [illegible].

" 11. Saw [illegible] single [illegible] orchards and [illegible] mostly paired.

" 13. Several [illegible] building.

Apr. 15. Several [illegible] building.

May 1. Nest in [illegible].

June 30. [illegible] day but [illegible] swamp [illegible] roost. [illegible] on [illegible].

Oct. 30. Several flocks migrating.

Dec. 15. Six among cedars.

" 25. One (Cambridge).

1872.

Jan. 12. Three in cedars (Belmont).

Feb. 12. Three (Belmont).

Mar. 4. Large flock on [illegible] (Melrose).

" 9. About [illegible] asparagus bed in Watertown. They were singing in the warbling under tone peculiar to this season.

" 25. General [illegible] birds.

" " Saw [illegible] single in the open fields for the first time this spring.

Feb. 3. Three in [illegible] near Fresh Pond.

Turdus migratorius.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1873.

Oct. 17. Shot a Robin in the first speckled plumage intermixed with patches of fall plumage. It was thin in flesh and on dissecting it I found a large yellow cancer as large as a walnut attached to the ribs on the right side as well as to the liver, and crowded in among the intestines; the stomach contained the usual quantity of food. The bird was extremely tame.

1874.

Mar. 20. Robins suddenly appeared to-day in large numbers everywhere. I saw at least thirty single birds hopping about on the ground, or calling from the tops in that soft undertone peculiar to early spring. One at midday was in full song, something that I have never known happen before for at least a week after their general arrival. At sunset I saw a flock of about forty passing high in air towards the north.

May 15. A partially albino Robin by the roadside in Watertown. I saw him in the same place yesterday and last year a bird similarly marked and probably the same individual.

" 28. Shot the albino noted a few days since in Watertown. Upon [illegible] was found over [illegible] flock [illegible], giving his [illegible] appearance, although he was in good flesh and to [illegible] apparently healthy.

June 20. The young have been flying about a week.

Sept. 22. Unusually abundant this season. Swarms of them pass over [illegible] heading for [illegible] woods in the swamps.

Dec. 16. A single bird in Watertown, another doubtless the same individual was seen in the same place on the 10th.

" 21. One in Watertown, doubtless the same seen [illegible] ago.

1875.

Jan. [illegible]. Saw large numbers in Watertown, all [illegible] and silent and flock of at least thirty was flying in a close body through the woods.

" 24. A flock of about a dozen among the cedars in Watertown. As I have seen only a single bird there before this, these are probably fresh arrivals driven from some other place to retreat by lack of food.

Turdus migratorius.

1875.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Jan. 27) A flock of about [illegible] was in this season by [illegible] exclusively on the berries of trees chiefly of cedar's, never attacking the asparagus beds until later in the winter when the berries have become softened by the frost [illegible].

" 28. Large numbers in Belmont, in three different places. I only [illegible] one bird, occasionally visiting the private bushes on whose black [illegible] berries they now feed [illegible]. There didn't appear to be [illegible] of Robins as so many [illegible] in the [illegible], especially in view of the fact that for the past few weeks the weather has been [illegible] and the snow deep. I saw one in [illegible] was only a few scattering flocks in this section in December. Yesterday I heard the [illegible] line of a song; it proved as if only a gleam of sunshine was needed to make him burst forth in full song.

Feb. 18. About half [illegible] of the [illegible] apple-trees and the [illegible] over [illegible] bed. While [illegible] Robins passing over to the berries. They were very noisy calling [illegible] and the young birds breaking out the over low and soon into practicing song peculiar to this season.

Mar. 2. About half a [illegible]. The [illegible] disappeared with the Cedar Bird some [illegible] since.

Apr. 2. They appeared about the garden yesterday and to-day were [illegible] at twilight this evening they were singing everywhere. I recognized one by a rather wheezy voice as an old acquaintance who has bred on our place several seasons.

May 21. Nest four fresh eggs.

" 28. Maynard found a nest with one egg in a stone wall

July 30. One sitting on two eggs.

Aug. 4. They are already roosting nightly in the maple swamp north of Block Island. The flight begins now about 7 P.M. and lasts till it is nearly pitch dark, thousands of birds coming from all directions and various distances. With them roost Crow Blackbirds, Red-wings, Cow-birds, and a few Barn and Bank Swallows. I estimated the number of birds that passed my station this evening at at least twenty-five thousand (25000) and as many more probably came in from the other side. Long after dark they kept up a continual conversational chatter all over the swamp.

" 13. A few still singing.

Turdus migratorius.

1875.

Middlesex Coun., Mass.

Nov. 21. I saw a few daily. Have not seen no large migration flocks this autumn.

" 25. A few in Belmont.

187 .

Feb. 2 . Frazar saw a single bird in Watertown, but only one reported since December.

Mar. 8. General arrival [illegible], and each a single bird alighted on the tops of our lindens, flitting from [illegible] as [illegible] do upon their first [illegible] from the south.

" 10. Collected in extraordinary numbers in woods near the Arsenal [illegible]. About [illegible] of snow still on ground. [illegible] scattered [illegible]. Several of [illegible] in full song, nevertheless I think [illegible] all migrants by one week, and [illegible] local [illegible] arrival.

" 2 . One [illegible] all [illegible] on [illegible] Cambridge.

Apr. 1. S[illegible] in our [illegible] wood, [illegible] 1877 [illegible] Mr. [illegible].

" 5. About [illegible] snow still [illegible] long [illegible]; [illegible] weeks of our [illegible] their first arrival. I [illegible] blackbird [illegible] song.

May 1. Nest [illegible] frost eggs.

Nov. 1 . S[illegible] small flocks (W[illegible]).

Dec. 31. Frazar [illegible] daily [illegible] all winter about [illegible] cedars in Wa[illegible], during the last [illegible] months.

1877.

Oct. 1 . S[illegible] as [illegible] singing.

1880.

Oct. 25. Many [illegible] flocks [illegible] Cambridge; [illegible] for [illegible] last two nights, [illegible] falling to 20°.

Turdus migratorius.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1873.
Sept.18. George Hayward, one of the trappers, tells me that Robins winter here nearly every seasin in small numbers.

1876.
June 4. Four nests in the firs behind the mill, three of them containing young.

1879.
June 16. Breeds everywhere throughout these forests, often miles from any clearing. Song identical with that of the Massachusetts bird.

1882.
Oct.8-22 Common. In large flecks, feeding on the berries of the mountain ash.

1883.
Oct. 19. Several.

Turdus migratorius.

Maine (Lake Sebago).

1873.
Sept.18. George Sargent one of the troopers, tells me that robins are for long periods every season in small numbers.

1876.
June 4. Four nests in the fire behind the mill three of them containing young.

1879.
June 16. Breeds everywhere throughout these forests, often miles from any clearing. Some identified with that of the Massachusetts bird.

1882.
Oct.8-22 Oberon. In large flocks, feeding on the berries of the viburnums.

1883.
Oct. 19. Several.

Turdus migratorius.

1868.
July 31. Several (Profile House, N.H.).

1869.
July & Aug. Common, breeding. Found throughout the forest their songs mingling with those of the Hermit Thrushes (Glen House, N.H.).

1870.
July & Aug. Rather common (profile House, N.H.).

1875.
June 19 Several on the sides of Mt.Monadnock (N.H.).

1876.
Apr. 15. A large flock at mid-day, came in from the south over the sea during a dense fog, alighting on the rocks as soon as they reached the Point (Point Lepreaux,N.B.).

Mimus polyglottus.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1874.
Sept.21. Maynard saw one in Newtonville last evening; he is confident from its actions that is was not an escaped cage bird.

1881.

Sept.20. Heard one singing on the meadows beyond Block Island, and hurrying towards the spot discovered him sitting on a fence post; he flew before I could get within range and was not seen again. He was singing steadily and loudly although it was near noon and the sun very hot.

" 24. Spelman found the Mockingbird which we say on the 20th in the same place to-day. It was singing in a small elm and was very shy.

Mimus polyglottus.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1874.

Sept.21. Maynard saw one in Newtonville last evening; he is confident from its actions that is was not an escaped cage bird.

1881.

Sept.20. Heard one singing on the meadows beyond Block Island, and hurrying towards the spot discovered him sitting on a fence post; he flew before I could get within range and was not seen again. He was singing steadily and loudly although it was near noon and the sun very hot.

" 24. Spelman found the Mockingbird which we saw on the 20th in the same place to-day. It was singing in a small elm and was very shy.

Mimus carolinensis.

1865.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 12. Nest with one egg (Deane).

1866.

May 25. Nest with two eggs.

1867.

May 25. Found a nest with three eggs. Fresh.

1868.

May 4. A male singing.

July 10. A male in full song.

Sept.19. Numbers

" 25. Numbers.

1869.

May 9. One.

Oct. 6. Several (Concord).

1868.

May 25 A nest was found with one egg.

1870.

May 3 . Nest, three fresh eggs.

June 13. Several nests, fresh eggs.

1874.

June 5. Several nests with eggs, one set incubated.

1875.

May 6. Several males singing.

" 24. Nest five fresh eggs.

1877.

Oct. 2. Several (Concord).

" 4. Several (Concord).

" 7. Several (Concord).

" 10. The last (Concord).

1879.

Sept.27. One singing in a soft undertone.

1880.

May 5. Two males, the first (Belmont).

Oct. 7. One (Concord).

1881.

Oct. 7. Several (Concord).

Mimus carolinensis.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.

May 26. Nest with two eggs.

1867.

May 26. Found a nest with three eggs. Fresh.

1868.

May 4. A male singing.

July 10. A male in full song.

Sept.19. Numbers.

" 26. Numbers.

1869.

May 9. One.

Oct. 6. Several (Concord).

1868.

May 25 A nest was found with one egg.

1870.

May 30. Nest, three fresh eggs.

June 13. Several nests, fresh eggs.

1874.

June 5. Several nests with eggs, one set incubated.

1875.

May 6. Several males singing.

" 24. Nest five fresh eggs.

1876.

Oct. 2. Several (Concord).

" 4. Several (Concord).

" 7. Several (Concord).

" 10. The last (Concord).

1879.

Sept.27. One singing in a soft undertone.

1880.

May 5. Two males, the first (Belmont.

Oct. 7. One (Concord).

1881

Mimus carolinensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872. June 2-14.	Rather rare, breeding.
1876. May 29.	Not uncommon here this season.
1879. May 25.	One among bushes in the garden.
1881. May 12.	One near Poplar Tavern.

Mimus carolinensis.

Maino (Loko Umbogo).

1872. June 2-14.	Neither nests, breeding.
1879. May 28.	Not more than nests in season.
1879. May 26.	One nest breeds in the garden.
1881. May 12.	One nest in Lar Lar.

Harporhynchus rufus.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.
May 19. Nest with three eggs.

1867.

June 1. Found a nest with three eggs filled with quite large young.

" 15. Saw one with full-grown young.

1868.
June 6. Found a nest containing three fresh eggs.

1869.

Apr. 3. [illegible].

" 4. [illegible] arrived in Waltham.

187[illegible].

May 2. A pair.

June 13. Two nests with three fresh eggs each.

1871.

May 1. Male singing.

" 2. Three.

1874.
June 12. Two nests, both in low barberries; four eggs each. The females sat very closely and when started tumbled about on the ground simulating lameness.

1875.

May 6. Singing very [illegible] here to-day. Heard to 21st May 4.

June 11. A nest with two eggs, --sunk in the ground among the roots of a scrub oak.

" 23. Found [illegible] ing.

Sept. 7. One in the apple [illegible], uttering its scolding note.

Dec. 3. Shot one in Carlisle. It started from under a pine s[illegible] flew well. I found, however, that one of its wings had been broke[illegible] and recently healed. It was in good plumage and very fat.

1876.

Sept. 27. A number in Concord.

1865.
May 4. Nest with five eggs (R.Deane).

Harporhynchus rufus.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.

May 19. Nest with three eggs.

1867.

June 1. Found a nest with three eggs filled with quite large young.

" 15. Saw one with full-grown young.

1868.

June 6. Found a nest containing two fresh eggs.

1869.

Apr. 30. One.

Nov. 4. One in the Varrne Run, Waltham.

1870.

May 2. A pair.

June 13. Two nets with three fresh eggs each .

1871.

May 1. Male singing.

" 2. Three.

1874.

June 12. Two nests, both in low barberries; four eggs each. The females sat very closely and when started tumbled about on the ground simulating lameness.

1875.

May 6. Singing every where to-day, I heard the first May 24.

June 11. A nest with two eggs, --sunk in the ground among the roots of a scrub oak.

" 23. Young on wing.

Sept. 7. One in the Maple Swamp, uttering its smacking note

Dec. 3. Shot one in Carlisle. It started from under a pine shrub and flew well. I found, however, that one of its wings had been broken and had recently healed. It was in good plumage and very fat.

1876.

Sept.27. A number (Concord).

Harporhynchus rufus.

1876.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Oct.4) Several (Oc record).

" 10. One, the last (Conner).

" 27. One (C record).

1879.

May 3. One singing in Belmont.

Oct. 22. Shot a young female in Waltham. It had apparently received some injury for it flew with difficulty and was much emaciated.

Harporhynchus rufus.

1876.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Oct.4) Several (Concord).

" 10. One, the last (Concord).

" 27. One (Concord).

1878.

May 3. One singing in Belmont.

Oct. 22. Shot a young female in Waltham. It had apparently received some injury for it flew with difficulty and was much emaciated.

Harporhynchus rufus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1881.
May 12. Two males singing a few miles north of Bethel.

Harporhynchus rufus.

1875.

June 17. Common on Mt.Wauchusett.

Sept.23. One on the road to Siasconsett.

1882.

July 3. A male in full song at West Bethel,Maine, the only specimen noted west of Norway.

Sialia sialis.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1865.
Apr. 15 A nest in an olive jar put up by Ruthven Deane (Cambridge) contained an egg to-day. The eggs were hatched May 3. The young left the nest May 18.

1866.
Mar. 12. Saw and heard five during the day. Although they seem to have just arrived one, this morning, entered several of the bird boxes on our place.

Sialia sialis.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.

Apr.12 Nest with two eggs.

1867.

Apr. 22. Nest with two eggs found.

" 25. One was seen building in an old Cliff Swallow's nest

Oct. 14. Heard a male singing as finely as in spring.

1868.

Mar. 11. Two males, the first.

" 13. One.

" 14. The first pair; the female entered several of my boxes. Saw about forty males.

" 21. A heavy fall of snow. Many of the Bluebirds perished.

" 22. During this severe weather they are reduced to great extremities, collecting about springy places and spots where the snow has drifted off. A number to-day were feeding on cedar berries, poising over the trees in the manner of cedar birds.

" 24. Scarce.

Apr. 7. Six inches of snow fell to-day. The Bluebirds again hard put to it for a living.

Sept.26. Common. Two adult males in full song this morning.

1869.

Feb. 24. A male, the first.

Mar. 3. One.

" 14. A pair inspecting my boxes this morning.

" 10. One singing. They are not common yet.

" 20. A flock of six or seven.

" 24. Abundant.

Nov. 15. One, the last.

1870.

Mar. 24. A pair in Watertown. They are very late this year

Sialis sialis.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.

Apr.12 Nest with two eggs.

1867.

Apr. 22. Nest with two eggs found.

" 26. One was seen building in an old Cliff Swallow's nest

Oct. 14. Heard a male singing as freely as in spring.

1868.

Mar. 11. Two males, the first.

" 13. One.

" 14. The first pair; the female entered several of my boxes. Saw about forty males.

" 21. A heavy fall of snow. Many of the Bluebirds perished.

" 22. During this severe weather they are reduced to great extremities, collecting about springy places and spots where the snow has drifted off. A number to-day were feeding on cedar berries, poising over the trees in the manner of cedar birds.

" 24. Scarce.

Apr. 7. Six inches of snow fell to-day. The Bluebirds again hard put to it for a living.

Sept.26. Common. Two adult males in full song this morning.

1869.

Feb. 24. A male, the first.

Mar. 3. One.

" 14. A pair inspecting my boxes this morning.

" 10. One singing. They are not common yet.

" 20. A flock of six or seven.

" 24. Abundant.

Nov. 15. One, the last.

1870.

Mar. 24. A pair in Watertown. They are very late this year

Sialia sialis.

1870.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Mar.24) for the three species of blackbirds arrived before them a thing I never knew to happen before.

" 25. A pair.

Apr. 2. Abundant.

" 8. Building.

1870.

May 1. Nest four fresh eggs.

1871.

Mar. 1. A flock of fourteen or fifteen including several females; they were silent and restless, flying from post to post, and orchard to orchard frequently, alighting on the ground; they were moving in a southwesterly direction (Belmont).

" 2. A flock of five the males in full song.

" 3. A flock of fifteen.

" 4. General arrival. A pair entering box.

" 6. Abundant everywhere in the fields and orchards.

Apr. 18. Seen building to-day (T.P.Atkinson).

May 6. Nest in bird house with six eggs far advanced; another in similar situation with newly hatched young.

Nov. 10. Two, the last.

1872.

Mar. 22. A flock of four all males on a hillside in Belmont. Perfectly silent.

" 25. Several seen.

1874.

Mar. 2. A flock of eight, silent and dejected, flitting under the lee of a protecting ridge during a snow-squall; saw two males on the 10th. March.

" 3. About a dozen all males in full song. Saw the first February 23.

1875.

" 29 Four or five males warbling near the cedars in Watertown; numbers were seen in Newton on the 27th, and one on the 28th.

Stalis sialis.

1870.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Mar.24) For the three species of Blackbirds arrived before them a thing I never know to happen before.

" 25. A pair.

Apr. 2. Abundant.

" 8. Building.

1870.

May 1. Most four fresh eggs.

1871.

Mar. 1. A flock of fourteen or fifteen including several females; they were silent and restless, flying from post to post, and ordered to orchard frequently, alighting on the ground; they were moving in a southwesterly direction (Belmont).

" 2. A flock of five the males in full song.

" 3. A flock of fifteen.

" 4. General arrival. A pair entering my boxes.

" 6. Abundant everywhere in the fields and orchards.

Apr. 18. Seen building to-day (T.P.Atkinson).

May 6. Nest in bird house with six eggs far advanced; another in similar situation with newly hatched young.

Nov. 10. Two, the last.

1872:

Mar. 22. A flock of four all males on a hillside in Belmont. Perfectly silent.

" 25. Several seen.

1874.

Mar. 2. A flock of eight, silent, and dejected, sitting under the lee of a protecting ridge during a snow-squall; saw two males on the 10th.

" 3. About a dozen, all males in full song. Saw the first February 23.

" 29 Four or five males searching near the cedars in Watertown; numbers were seen in Newton on the 27th, and one on the 28th.

Sialia sialis.

1875.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Apr. 12. Shot a female. When her mate dashed down within a foot of my head snapping his bill angrily.

" 15. Shot a male when its mate hovered over it a moment but as I approached flew off warbling very like the male, but rather more disconnectedly.

May 22. Nest, five fresh eggs.

1876.

Mar. 7. A general arrival this morning.

" 17. W.W.Patten, tells me that during the snow-storm to-day he met with a flock of about fifty bluebirds which were feeding on cedar berries.

" 22. A flock of thirty seen by Frazar in Watertown, feeding on cedar berries.

" 25. A few in Watertown. Frazar tells me that he has seen them mixed in three large flocks of Cedar Birds, flying and feeding with them.

1877.

Oct. 11. Singing as perfectly as in spring.

1879.

Oct. 8. Bluebirds are very abundant this autumn, more so than usual I think; they haunt pastures sprinkled with tall mullen stalks, apple and oak trees, or occasional pitch pines. They are incessantly chasing one another about, apparently in play rather than from any ill temper. When the wind is high and cold they often seek shelter among the dense foliage and remain motionless for long periods at a time. I have often stood beneath an oak or apple tree and scanned its branches for many minutes at a time before I could make out even one of a number that had just taken refuge there. Sometimes they cling against the sheltered side of a branch supporting themselves precisely in the manner of Woodpeckers. They occasionally sing at such times when the wind nearly drowns their feeble notes; finally one starts and all the others straggle after, each uttering its plaintive call note as it flies, and long after they are lost to sight in the distance the sad call comes back on the wind over the painted woodlands.

" 15. October is the month for the Bluebirds, and the Bluebird's voice is one of Octobers most characteristic sounds. Nearly every morning at sunrise, lately, when the river fog hangs over the fields and orchards I hear his plaintive note wandering through the mist like a lost voice. Everywhere along the roadside I see loose straggling flocks. At this season they are especially fond of Pokeberries, apple trees and an occasional white oak under which the cattle lie at noon-day. They associate freely with Robins, Bluebirds and the various Sparrows.

Sialis sialis.

1875.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Apr. 12. Shot a female. When her mate dashed down within a foot of my head snapping his bill angrily.

" 15. Shot a male when its mate hovered over it a moment but as I approached flew off warbling very like the male, but rather more disconnectedly.

May 22. Nest, five fresh eggs.

Mar. 7. A general arrival this morning.

" 17. W.W.Patten, tells me that during a snow-storm to-day he met with a flock of about fifty bluebirds which were feeding on cedar berries.

" 22. A flock of thirty seen by Fraser in Watertown, feeding on cedar berries.

" 25. A few in Watertown. Fraser tells me that he has seen them mixed in with a large flocks of Cedar birds, flying and feeding with them.

1877.

Oct. 11. Singing as perfectlyvas in spring.

1879.

Oct. 8. Bluebirds are very abundant this autumn, more so than usual I think; they haunt pastures sprinkled with tall mullen stalks, apple and oak trees, or occasional pitch pines. They are incessantly chasing one another about, apparently in play rather than from any ill temper. When the wind is high and cold they often seek shelter among the dense foliage and remain motionless for long periods at a time. I have often stood beneath an oak or apple tree and scanned its branches for many minutes at a time before I could make out even one of a number that had just taken refuge there. Sometimes they cling against the sheltered side of a branch supporting themselves precisely in the manner of Woodpeckers. They occasionally sing at such times when the wind nearly drowns their feeble notes; finally one starts and all the others straggle after, each uttering its plaintive call note as it flies, and long after they are lost to sight in the distance the sad call comes back on the wind over the painted woodlands.

" 15. October is the month for the Bluebirds, and the bluebird's voice is one of Octobers most characteristic sounds Nearly every morning at sunrise, lately, when the river fog hangs over the fields and meadows I hear his plaintive note wandering through the mist like a lost voice. Everywhere along the roadside I see loose straggling flocks. At this season they are especially fond

Sialia sialis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-
June 10. Found sparingly in the clearings, where it breeds in hollow stubs and martin boxes.

1873.
Aug. 11. They are getting numerous, a sure indication that the migrations are beginning as the species is rare here in the breeding season.

1874.
Sept.16. Saw a brood of young near the upper Megalloway settlement.

1879.
June 1. Two males, one near the top of Upton Hill, the other in Brown's clearing; another heard flying over the lake yesterday.

1882.
Oct.8-22 Frequently seen during the early part of our stay, when it was much more numerous than I have ever known it to be in spring. Usually observed in small flocks in the stubs along the river.

One passing high overhead towards the South; none were noted after October 12 when I heard a single bird.

Siaiis siaiis.

Yaiis (Iaio Subspecies).

1871.
May 30-
June 10. Found [illegible] in the [illegible], where it breeds in [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

1878.
Aug. 11. They are [illegible] numerous, a surprising fact [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] here [illegible] [illegible] season.

1884.
Sept.10. Seen a brood of young near the upper Hypallowey [illegible].

1879.
June 1. Two males, one near the top of [illegible] Hill, the other in Brown's clearing; another heard flying over the Iaio yesterday.

1882.
Oct.8-22 Frequently seen during the early part of our stay, when it was much more numerous than I have ever known it to be in spring. Usually observed in small flocks in the [illegible] along the river.
One [illegible] flight overhead towards the South; none were noted after October 12 when I heard a single bird.

Regulus calendula.

1868.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Apr. 19. One see to-day.

" 25. A male singing. The song is very powerful for that of so small a bird. The species has a scolding chatter not unlike that of the house wren.

" 27. One.

May 9. Several.

1869.

Apr. 9. A male singing in a cord.

Apr. 24. About a dozen seen.

Oct. 26. A number seen.

Nov. 16. Took one, the last.

1870.

Apr. 18. Heard the beautiful song of the male this evening.
" 23. A few days before this morning, the males mostly out, warbling in the bushes and in full song.

1871.

Apr. 12. A few small arrival, all males.

" 27. Still [illegible].

" 28. A male singing.

May 11. Saw a female, the first.

Oct. 13. Saw about a dozen; they probably arrived earlier.

1872.

Apr. 12. Two (C. Deane).

1874.

Oct. 18. A male singing in our garden. The song not as fine as in spring but more warbling and decidedly sweeter and richer.

1875.

May 4. Heard and saw several. Saw one at Concord April 27.

Oct. 3. Warren: not one in October before 28.

Nov. 3. One female (Waterton).

Regulus calendula.

1868.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Apr.19. One seen to-day.

" 25. A male singing. The song is very powerful for that of so small a bird. The species has a scolding chatter not unlike that of the House Wren.

" 27. One.

May 9. Several.

1869.

Apr. 9. A male singing at Concord.

Apr. 24. About a dozen seen.

Oct. 26. A number seen.

Nov. 10. Took one, the last.

1870

Apr. 16. Heard the beautiful song of the male this morning.
" 20. Abundant everywhere this morning, the skies greatly outnumbering the females and in full song.

1871.

Apr. 12. A general arrival, all males.

" 27. Still abundant.

" 28. A male singing.

May 11. Saw a female, the last.

Oct. 13. Saw about a dozen; they probably arrived earlier.

1872.

Apr. 12. Two (R.Deane).

1874.

Oct. 18. A male singing in our garden. The song not as finished as in spring but more warbling and decidedly sweeter and richer.

1875.

May 4. Heard and saw several. Saw one at Concord April 30.

Oct. 3. Warren shot one in Newton September 29.

Nov. 3. One female (Watertown).

Regulus calendula

1876.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Apr. 29. A number in Concord. They are unusually abundant this year.

Oct. 2. Several (Concord).

" 27. One (Concord).

1879.

Apr. 21. Two males.

1880.

Oct. 9. A male singing as vigorously and perfectly as in spring (Concord).

Fagulus calorduia.

1876.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Apr. 29. A number in Concord. They are unusually abundant this year.

Oct. 2. Several (Concord).

" 27. One (Concord).

1879.

Apr. 21. Two males.

1880.

Oct. 9. A male singing as vigorously and perfectly as in spring (Concord).

Regulus calendula.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.
May 16. A few in a large flock of Warblers.

1882.
Oct.8-22 One or two seen daily during the early part of our stay, usually in mixed flocks of Warblers. They were found in every kind of timber, but especially among young thickly-growing spruces. Last seen October 20.

Regulus satrapa.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1865.
Nov. 18. Two males apparently trying to get up a fight, appearing to great advantage as they hopped about among some current bushes, their crests erected and showing the gold and scarlet conspicuously, and challenging each other in shrill, fine, piping tones. The affain ended without actual combat, however, The ordinary note is a fine cree, cree, cree-ek; when flying from one thicket of evergreens to another they utter a faint lisping sound.

Regulus satrapa.

1868.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Mar. 1. One.

" 5. Several.

" 10. One.

Apr. 10. One.

" 12. One.

" 2[illegible]. Several.

28. "

1869.

Jan. 17. Several. Seen at intervals throughout the winter.

Apr. 10. One the last.

Oct. 1. Several.

1870.

Jan. 4. Several.

" 28. Four.

Mar. 21 Several.

Apr. 8. Several males singing this morning. Song simple but very sweet, resembling that of the Nashville Warbler.

" 22. Abundant nearly everywhere this morning nearly all the males in full song.

Sept. 18. Several.

1871

Sept. 19. Several.

1874.

Feb. 16. They have been usually abundant throughout the whole winter.

Nov. 30. Unusually numerous this season; I must have seen thirty to-day.

Dec. 1. Literally swarming in Belmont.

" 16. Extraordinarily abundant this season; I saw thirty in one flock to-day in Charlestown.

Regulus satrapa.

1868.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Mar.	1.	One.
"	8.	Several.
"	10.	One.
Apr.	10.	One.
"	12.	One.
"	24.	Several.
"	28.	"

1869.

Mar.	17.	Several. Seen at intervals throughout the winter.
Apr.	10.	One the last.
Oct.	1.	Several.

1870.

Mar.	4.	Several.
"	28.	Four.
Mar.	21	Several.
Apr.	8.	Several males singing this morning. Song simple but very sweet, resembling that of the Hashville Warbler.
"	22.	Abundant nearly everywhere this morning nearly all the males in full song.
Sept.	19.	Several.

1871.

Sept.	19.	Several.

1874.

Feb.	16.	They have been usually abundant throughout the whole winter.
Nov.	30.	Unusually numerous this season; I must have seen thirty to-day.
Dec.	1.	Literally swarming in Belmont.
"	16.	Extraordinarily abundant this season; I saw thirty in one flock to-day in Watertown.

Regulus satrapa.

1875.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Mar. 22. One sang several times with considerable vigor.

Apr. 15. Several males in full song. A pair which I shot had assumed the summer plumage.

Nov. 3. Abundant in Watertown.

1876.

Mar. 25. None have been seen in this vicinity since early January.

Nov. 16. Abundant (Watertown).

1879.

Apr. 21. Three males in breeding plumage, in company among red cedars.

Oct. 14. A little company this morning in mixed oak and chestnut woods, Concord. During this month, at least until the leaves fall, they are quite as apt to be found in hard-wood groves as among evergreens.

1881.

Oct. 9. Two (Concord).

Rounius astrape.

1875.

Middlesex county, Mass.

Mar. 22. One sang several times with considerable vigor.

Apr. 15. Several males in full song. A pair which I shot had assumed the summer plumage.

Nov. 6. Abundant in Watertown.

1876.

Mar. 25. None have been seen in this vicinity since early January.

Nov. 16. Abundant (Watertown).

1879.

Apr. 21. Three males in breeding plumage, in company, among red cedars.

Oct. 14. A little company this morning in mixed oak and chestnut woods, Concord. During this month, at least until the leaves fall, they are quite as apt to be found in hard-wood groves as among evergreens.

1881.

Oct. 9. Two (Concord).

Regulus satrapa.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
June 6. A female shot to-day had evidently been incubating for sometime. These Kinglets are common this year especially in arbor-vitae swamps and thickets of firs.

1873.

Aug. 14. Shot two young in first plumage.

" 25. Shot two in first plumage.

1876.
May 29. A male seen to-day. The song begins like that of Dendroeca striata and ends like that of Helminthophila ruficapilla.

1880.
May 31. Saw a male collecting some building materials which he took into some tall spruces where I lost sight of him; from the actions of several pairs seen to-day I think they are getting ready to lay.

1882.
Oct.8-22 Exceedingly numerous, far more so than they ever are in Massachusetts. Usually seen in mixed flocks on high ground. Abundant up to the time of my departure.

Regulus satrapa.

1869.
Aug. 1. Several (Profile House,N.H.).

1870.
July & Aug. Common, frequenting low stunted spruces and firs on the mountain side (Profile House,N.H.) |Col.C.K.|

1871.
July 26. Singing in pine woods (Rye Beach,N.H.).

1874.
Feb.17. Received a female in the flesh from Grand Manan, New Brunswick.

1876.
M
Mar. 28. Several males of a little flock seen in Deadham in full song. Their song is rather pretty; it begins like that of Dendroeca tigrina, and ends like that of Helminthophila ruficapilla.

pr. 18. Several at Point Lepreaux,N.B.

Dec. 6. Numerous in the groves of yellow pine (Marston's Mills,Mass.).

Parus atricapillus.

Middlesex Co.n , Mass.

1866.
Ma 10. Nest with eight eggs.

1867.
June 15. Saw one follow by full grown young.

1868.
May 23. Found a nest containing seven eggs that had been lain probably about a week.

1874
Mar. 5 A pair already excavating a nest in the stump of an apple tree

1875.

May 2. Nest six fresh eggs.

Nov. 8. Ab meant in a [illegible].

18 .

Jan. 1. Drawing of hair [illegible] on all sides this warm March morning.

" 24. Still in flocks.

Apr. 26. Sounding in the woods in Lincoln my attention was arrested by a call stopping almost at my feet; the next moment a Chickadee flew from the top of a stump with its bill full of rotten wood which was carried to some distance before being dropped. Examining the nest more closely I found that the bark had started off from one side of the stump leaving a small space between it and the rotten wood. Entering at the top the birds had excavated horizontally for a little way, then downward, the cavity already descending deeper than I was able to see. The stump (an oak) was six inches in diameter and twenty-six inches high. The Chickadee soon returned and went busily to work again paying no attention to me although I stood within a few yards of the spot.

May 23. Visited the nest found in Lincoln on April 29. Peeping in my eyes soon became accustomed to the dim light when I made out the sitting female, her feathers so ruffled that it was impossible to distinguish one part of her body from another. The position of the head, however, was distinctly marked by two glistening little black eyes that stone out conspicuously in the midst of the bundle of feathers. No amount of thumping or pounding on the outside of the stump would persuade her to come out, but when I tore off the bark, laying bare the nest, she left the eggs and alighting near by began scolding angrily, when her mate appeared, accompanied by a companion of the same species. One of them approached very close alighting within two feet of my head; but when I began to take the eggs the trio departed, and I did not see either of them again.

Parus atricapillus

1879.

iddlesex County, Mass.

May 6. Two birds at work on their nests. One in a slender and exceedingly rotten birch in the woods, the other in a natural cavity in an apple tree. As I stood near the first I could distinctly hear the female tapping inside; the male sat on a neighboring tree, whistling softly: <u>te-derry</u>. I was attracted to the second nest by seeing one of the birds fly into a hole; it soon appeared with a chip in its bill, which it dropped and likewise brought out a small fragment of wood. Yesterday I found another nest of this species by following the birds; the female flew from the hole, which was [illegible] in height down and [illegible] angle of about 45° in the end of an apple tree branch which had been sawed off. The hole was about six inches deep and ended in a gourd-shaped chamber. I was [illegible] completed but there was no nest.

" 20. Visited the nest found last month and took two, one with seven and the other with six eggs. The first was in a hole pecked by the birds in the end of an apple tree limb which had been sawed off. On [illegible] the hole [illegible] seemed [illegible] inward from the entrance [illegible] looking [illegible] afterwards [illegible]. [illegible] well, [illegible] the touch, [illegible] eggs. The second nest was [illegible] hole [illegible] side [illegible] could be seen. The wood [illegible] adhered to the eggs [illegible] quantities [illegible] stained all over and had to be soaked in water before they could be cleansed. Eggs perfectly fresh. Female [illegible], but the [illegible] came so as if was [illegible] by a low quiet hissing noise. This nest was found May [illegible].

The second nest was in a hole pecked by the birds in a slender birch stub; height about ten feet; eggs fresh; neither of the birds were seen to-day. The eggs of this set, unlike those of the preceding, were not covered at all. Both eggs and nest were perfectly dry. This nest [illegible] in May [illegible].

1880.
Oct. 7. Saw one [illegible] near Concord. I wondered it had escaped.

1865.
Nov. 18. Saw a flock industriously picking pine cones to pieces, probably in search of insects.

Parus atricapillus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-
June 10. Common but very silent and inconspicuous. Found two nests in birch stumps, one June with five and the other June 9 with four fresh eggs.

1879.
June 7. Nest containing several newly hatched young, in a birch stump. About five feet above the ground. The cavity evidently excavated this year.

1880.
May 27. A nest containing five fresh eggs.

1882.
Oct.8-22. Very abundant during our entire stay. Found every where but usually in mixed flocks on high land.

1885.

March 7. "Saturday I went with my daughter for a day's fishing. At noon we built a fire and spread a robe on the ice, laying our lunch on one side while we sat on the other. Soon after this four Chickadees appeared, doubtless attracted by the smoke. As we fed them they came nearer and nearer until they ventured on the robe eating out of our plates. Then one alighted on a piece of meat which my daughter was holding in her fingers and another on a biscuit that I held. They repeatedly passed between my arm and body as I lifted food to my mouth and even brushed my bread with their wings. Finally one alighted on my daughters finger grasping it firmly as it helped itself to the food she was holding. They eat canned beef, mince pie, sponge cake, bread, and, to my surprise, a quantity of orange pulp, although they paid no attention to the bright-colored peel lying on the ice. We prolonged our lunch nearly half-an hour and they stayed until we finished. I now regret we have enjoyed our dinner-party. I am going out to-morrow to see if they will come again". (Extract from a letter written by Earl Hardy, March 10, 1885. The episode happened ~~near~~ about 8 miles from Bangor, Maine on Holbrook's Pond)

Perus atricapillus.

Vaino (Lake Urbanoy).

1871.
May 30-
June 10. Common and very tolerant near habitations. Found two nests in lofty clumps, one June with two and the other June 10 with four fresh eggs.

1879.
June 7. Most assuredly several really hatched young, in a birch-tree. About five feet above the ground. The overall, evidently observed this year.

1880.
May 27. A nest containing five fresh eggs.

1882.
Oct. 8-22. Very abundant during our stay. Found everywhere but never in large flocks on high land.

Parus atricapillus.

1875. June 19.	Several on the sides of Mt.Monadnock (N.H.)
1876. Dec. 6.	In large flocks everywhere (Marstons Mills, Mass.).

Parus hudsonicus.

1866.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Nov. 1. Saw two together in ~~an~~ a Waltham in an apple tree by the roadside. The tree was low down and I got directly under them, and, being on horse back at the time, I was literally within a few yards of them. I distinctly saw their ashy crowns and deep chestnut sides and feel sure of the identification. There were not other Titmice with them.

1870.

Oct. 29. Shot one at Concord. It was in company with two or three Regulus satrapa. It uttered a low drawling, zee-dee-dee. The locality was a second growth of mixed woods, oak and pine.

1880.

Oct. 7. Saw one of these Titmice at Concord. I wounded it but it escaped.

Parus hudsonicus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.
June 3-14. Rather numerous in a belt of firs and spruces bordering the Lake. Specimens were taken which, from the softness of the skull etc., we judged to be young birds three or four months old. Others, evidently adults, were apparently about to breed. The young were met with in parties of six or eight, frequently accompanied by a pair of P. atricapillus. They kept invariably in the thickest spruces and firs, usually near the tops of the trees. In motion they resembled P. atricapillus but were rather less animated and active. They were ordinarily silent and hard to find. What I took to be the song of the male was a sharp che-day, day very different from any note of the Common Chickadee. The ordinary chirp of the two species is similar.

1873.

July 27. I hear them frequently about the house and in the garden.

Aug. 12. In the larch and spruce woods on the Cambridge River above the dam, these Titmice were abundant to-day.

" 14. Abundant in the larch and spruce woods bordering the bank of the Cambridge River above the dam.

" 23. On Cambridge River above the dam it is quite as numerous, now, as is the Blackcap Chickadee.

" 25. I am nearly sure this species utters the te-derry whistle of the Common Chickadee and also the che-dle-dee, both in a slightly altered tone.

Sept. 8. This species is abundant around the shores of Richardson Lake.

" 22. Shot two in the woods on Cambridge River. None of the notes of this species resemble those of the Chickadee. The ordinary chirp is much louder and more petulant. Another note frequently heard is a sharp chip, chee-chee, chee sometimes preluded by a sharp che-chit or chee-chit-chit. These notes are the only ones that I have heard. The bird, however, will sometimes give them all in rapid succession in a sort of sputtering song. This Titmouse is, on the whole, a more silent and less animated bird than the Chickadee. It keeps almost entirely to the firs and spruces, usually rather high up. Its flight is heavier, and clumsier than that of the Common species. As a rule it does not associate freely with Parus atricapillus, although the two are often found near one another.

1874.
Sept. 12. Shot one in perfect fall plumage.

Parus budsonicus.

Tsuno (Tsuno Urbsugoy).

IGWA.

June 3-14. [illegible]

IGWA.

July 1-4. [illegible]

June. 12. [illegible]

" 14. [illegible]

" 26. [illegible]

" 28. [illegible]

" 29. [illegible]

" 30. [illegible]

IGWA.

June. 12. [illegible]

Parus hudsonicus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1882.
Oct.8-22 By no means common, but a little company of from two to five was usually to be found in every larch or arbor-vitae swamp. Occasionally a single bird would occur in flocks of Parus atricapillus but usually the present species kept apart from other birds.

Sitta carolinensis.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1865.

Apr. 19. I took a nest with seven fresh eggs in an apple orchard near Gray's Pond, Cambridge. The nesting-site was a natural hole in an apple tree, on the west side, about twenty feet above the ground. The hole was too small to admit my hand and had to be cut out. During this process the female remained quietly on her eggs although she speedily became half-buried in chips and saw-dust. When I finally got my hand in she tried to pass out my wrist and the edge of the hole, but on my withdrawing it she returned to the eggs. Upon thrusting it in a second time, however, she became thoroughly alarmed and upon the second withdrawing came out. I discovered this n st by following the male to it, he regularly, and at short intervals, visiting his sitting mate with choice morsels of food.

Sitta carolinensis.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1868.
Dec. 14. Several. Very abundant this autumn.

1869.

Jan 9. Saw about twelve.

Mar. 8. One.

1872.
Feb.12. Two, a pair, kept [illegible] calling to one another in a low tone, many of the notes being so softly modulated that they were audible only a few yards away. Every now and then the usual grating hank would be uttered. When closely watched they would remain perfectly still for a long time occasionally, however, giving a quick turn of the head. When I went off to a little distance they soon resumed their former activity. I shot the female when the male showed much solicitude. This species evidently pairs for life; with Sitta canadensis I think this is not the case.

1874.

Nov. 29. Two, evidently a pair in Watertown; when one was shot the other showed much concern.

March 31. Have seen none so far this year.

1879.
Apr. 24. Saw one in East Lexington, it must have had a nest somewhere in the vicinity although I visited the locality afterwards (May 3) without finding the bird again. The apple orchard in which it was seen, afforded many suitable nesting places, as the trees were old and full of holes and hollow limbs. I consider this bird exceedingly rare here during the breeding season. Since the nest which I found with eggs in 1865 only three instance of its breeding has come to my knowledge. Of these the first two are positive:--A nest in Belmont found by Atkinson about 1871, and one, also with young, found near the Lyman place in Waltham, by Maynard, about the same year. The third case is a suppositious, resting upon my seeing a male in Waverly woods in May 1875.

Sitta carolinensis.

Middlesex county, Mass.

1868.

Dec. 14. Several. Very abundant this autumn.

1869.

Jan 9. Saw about twelve.

Mar. 8. One.

1872.

Feb.12. Two, a pair, kept up a continual calling to one another in a low tone, many of the notes being so softly modulated that they were audible only a few yards away. Every now and then the usual grating <u>hank</u> would be uttered. When closely watched they would remain perfectly still for a long time occasionally, however, giving a quick turn of the head. When I went off to a little distance they soon resumed their former activity. I shot the female when the male showed much solicitude. This species evidently pairs for life; with <u>Sitta canadensis</u> I think this is not the case.

1874.

May. 9. Two, evidently a pair in Waterton; when one was shot the other showed much concern.

March 21. Have seen none so far this year.

1879.

Apr. 24. Saw one in East Lexington, it must have had a nest somewhere in the vicinity although I visited the locality afterwards (May 3) without finding the bird again. The apple orchard in which it was seen, afforded many suitable nesting places, as the trees were old and full of holes and hollow limbs. I consider this bird occasionally rare here during the breeding season. Since the nest which I found with eggs in 1865 only three instance of its breeding has come to my knowledge. Of those the first two are positive:--A nest in Belmont found by Atkinson about 1871, and one, also with young, found near the Lyman place in Waltham, by Maynard, about the same year. The third case is a supposition, resting upon my seeing a male in Waverly woods in May 1875.

Sitta carolinensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1874.
Sept.11. Shot a female.

1880.

June 1. Saw a male in the flooded forest at the Outlet.

" 8. A pair among the stubs near Peaslee's spring, the male uttering the rolling call peculiar to the breeding season.

1881.
May 20. Set B-5. -- Fresh--nest in a natural hole in a red maple stub which stood in the water; hole descending about six inches. I found the nest by watching the male who every few minutes would fly to the hole with a large worm and utter a low hank, when the female would extend her bill and take the morsal from him. Once she refused it and he instantly swallowed it himself. When my guide began to climb the tree the female flew from the hole and disappeared, neither she nor her mate returning till after we had left the spot. I saw a pair of these Nuthatches in precisely the same place last season.

1882.
Oct.8-12 Two observed on October 9, and two more on October 14; all in the stubs along Cambridge River.

Sitta carolinensis.

Veiro (Dole Tobagoy).

1874.
Sept.11. Shot female.

1880.

June 1. Saw a male in the flooded forest at the Outlet.

" 8. A pair among the alders near Pesalee's spring, the male with rich, full, rolling call peculiar to the breeding season.

1881.
May 20. Set 3-6. -- Frost--most in a hollow in a red maple sump which stood in the water; hole descending about six inches. I found the nest by watching the male who every few minutes would fly to the hole with a large worm and utter a low _lonk_, when the female would extend her bill and take the morsel from him. Once she refused it and he invariably swallowed it himself. When my guide began to climb the tree the female flew from the hole one disappeared, neither she nor her mate returning till I had left the spot. I saw a pair of these nuthatches in precisely the same place last season.

1882.
Oct.8-12 Two observed on October 8, and no more on October 14; all in a clump about Cambridge River.

Sitta canadensis.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1865.
Feb. 18. One shot by D.C.French in the top of a dead white oak near Fresh Pond Lane. It flew in zig-zag lines unlike Sitta Carolinensis which always flies in a straight course in long undulating sweeps. It also sounded its note repeatedly as it flew which I have never heard the common species do. It is the first I ever saw alive. The winter has been very severe.

Sitta carolinensis.

1870.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Aug. 15. An adult male running about the trunk of an elm (Cambridge).

Sept.Oct.-
Nov.12. Unusually abundant in this vicinity. Found almost exclusively in yellow pines sometimes in companies of six or seven, but more frequently single or with roving flocks of P.atricapillus. These they resemble so closely in general color and motions as to be hardly distinguishable when high up in the tree-tops, like them, hanging head downwards from the extremities of the branches or pine cones, and rarely running about the large branches and trunks in the manner of Sitta carolinensis. Their notes, which at this season are seldom heard, are shrill and feeble. On one occasion I found one of these birds a long distance from any tree, hopping along an old rail fence in an open field.

1871.

Jan. 12. Found one in a yellow pine grove in company with a number of Creepers and Titmice.

1874.

Sept.22. Saw several. They have been very abundant here this autumn.

Nov. 1. A beautiful male among yellow pines in Watertown. This species, unlike Sitta carolinensis, is never found in pairs at this season.

" 30. One with Kinglets, probably the same bird seen the 9th.

1875.

Feb. 10. Have seen one twice lately in company with Kinglets in our Linden Trees; perhaps it is the same individual seen there in October or November.

May .. A female in our garden last evening.

Sitta canadensis.

1870.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Aug. 15. An adult male running about the trunk of an elm (Cambridge).

Sept.Oct.-
Nov.12. Unusually abundant in this vicinity. Found almost exclusively in yellow pines scattered in companies of six or seven, but more frequently single or with roving flocks of P.atricapillus. These they resemble so closely in general color and motions as to be hardly distinguishable when high up in the tree-tops. Like them, hanging head downwards from the extremities of the branches or pine cones, and rarely running about the large branches and trunks in the manner of Sitta carolinensis. Their notes, which at this season are seldom heard, are shrill and feeble. On one occasion I found one of these birds a long distance from any tree, hopping along an old rail fence in an open field.

1871.

Jan. 12. Found one in a yellow pine grove in company with a number of Crossbills and Titmice.

1874.

Sept.22. Saw several. They have been very abundant here this autumn.

Nov. 6. A beautiful male among yellow pines in Waltham. This species, unlike Sitta carolinensis, is never found in pairs at this season.

" 30. One with Kinglets, probably the same bird seen the 9th.

1875.

Feb. 10. Have seen one twice lately in company with Kinglets in our Linden Trees; perhaps it is the same individual seen there in October or November.

May 6. A female in our garden last evening.

Sitta canadensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-
June 10. Rather common but silent and retiring.

1872.
June 2-
14. More numerous than last year but by no means abundant. Although all the species taken were adults their notes at this season are uttered in a high nasal tone not heard in autumn and are kept up incessantly like the cries of young birds.

1873.
Sept.22. They have become abundant within the last few days.

1879.
June 23. Saw one catching flies precisely in the manner of Sphyrapicus.

1880.

May 19. Set A-6. -- Incubated several days; nest in red maple stub over water; tree very rotton; height about twenty feet; hole on West side about two feet from top. A quantity of pitch, which my guide pronounced unmistakably spruce, about the entrance and inside its tunnel. Stub standing in five feet of water twenty yards from the shore, which was heavily forested with hemlock, spruce, and hard woods. Female sitting; she would come out when we rapped on the stub but almost immediately return to her eggs.

While my guide was cutting off the stub about two feet below the hole, she repeatedly alighted at its entrance.

" 20. Set B-7. -- Incubated about four days. Birch stub, in the woods bordering Cambridge River. Height twenty feet. Spruce gum thickly smeared about the entrance of the hole and over the whole face of the stub for a distance of six inches. Nest composed of the fine inner bark of the poplar. Our attention was drawn to this nest by hearing the birds uttering a peculiar, continuous whining noise. This was apparently the call of the male to his mate for she soon emerged from the hole answering him when both went off together. The stump was so rotton that we had to cut it down. The top broke off falling into a brush heap below, cracking some of the eggs, but breaking none of them. Shortly afterwards the female returned and in evident bewilderment hovered in the air over the spot where the tree had stood, vainly searching for it.

June 5. Nest with young on the lake shore; entrance hole on east side of dead maple stub surrounded by water; height fifteen feet. An abundance of fresh pitch smeared just below the hole; the male and female came alternately with food at intervals of about a minute; they were feeding the young entirely on Doptera which they caught on the wing.

Sitka camp[illegible].

Weins (Lake Tahoe).

1871.
May 30-
June 10. Rather cool[illegible] [illegible].

1872.
June 2-
14. Very numerous [illegible] [illegible]-
dent. Although all the species [illegible] their
notes at this season are altered in [illegible] not heard in autumn and are kept up [illegible] like the
cries of young birds.

1873.
Sept.23. They were heard [illegible] [illegible] days.

1875.
June 23. Saw one [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of
Schyrmerica.

1880.

May 12. Set A-6. -- [illegible] [illegible] dove; nest in red
maple arch over water; tree very rotten; hole about
twenty feet; hole on last rise about two feet from
top. A quantity of fresh, tried [illegible] [illegible]
unusually large, about the [illegible] [illegible] in
tunnel. Hole extending in two feet [illegible] twenty
yards from the shore, which was heavily [illegible] with
honeloek, spruce, and hard woods. Female sitting;
she would come out when [illegible] [illegible] but flew out
immediately, return to her eggs.
While in [illegible] was [illegible] off the bank about two
feet below the hole, she [illegible] [illegible] at the
entrance.

" 20. Set B-7. -- Found nest [illegible] [illegible] dove. Hole [illegible]
in the woods bordering [illegible] river. [illegible] twenty
feet. Female was [illegible] seated [illegible] the entrance
of the hole and over the whole [illegible] for a
distance of six inches. Nest composed of two fine inner
bark of the poplar. Our attention was drawn to this
nest by hearing the birds utering a peculiar, continu-
ous whining noise. Male [illegible] [illegible] of the
male to hide [illegible] for she soon dropped from the hole en-
deavoring hide [illegible] [illegible] off together. The [illegible] was
so rotten [illegible] [illegible] out it down. The top broke
off falling into a brush heap below, crushing some of the
eggs, but preserving some of them. Shortly [illegible]
the female returned and in evident bewilderment hovered
in the air over the spot where the tree had stood, vain-
ly searching for it.

June 5. Set with young on the lake shore; entrance hole
on east side of dead [illegible] stub surrounded by water;
height fifteen feet. An abundance of frogs [illegible] [illegible]-
ed just below the hole; the male and female come alter-
nately with food at [illegible] intervals of about a minute; they
were feeding the young entirely on poptera which they
caught on the wing.

Sitta canadensis.

1881.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

May 14. Three nests building. In one the female was busily at work excavating the rotton wood; the male keeping up a continual nasal whining cry. In another the cavity was completed and the female building her nest. We watched her for sometime as she crept about the trunk of the arbor-vitae tearing off shreds of bark; this pair also was very noisy.

" 26. A female building her nest in a hole where I found a nest with young last year. She came and went at least once a minute, uttering the finest kind of a piping chirp as she flew, and apparently bringing only one shred of bark at a time.

" 27. Cut open two nests which were found on the 14th. One which the birds were then excavating, was smoothly finished to-day, but there was no nest and no pitch. To the other the female was carrying bark on the 14th; this nest was finished to-day but contained no eggs and had but little pitch. Both birds, however, were there, and both were bringing pitch and plastering it on the bark below the hole. I watched them a long time. They brought it on the tips of their bills in little globules, alighted against the lower edge of the hole, and then tapped it on in various places as low as they could reach, but without shifting their foothold.

June 3. Nest composed of fine ~~inne~~ strips of soft, inner fir bark.

1882.

Oct.8-22. Abundant during the early part of my stay and seen sparingly up to its close (I shot one October 21). One or two--rarely more however--were always to be found in a "mixed flock".

1880.

May 29. Nest in a tall, very rotton ash stub at least fifty feet above the water. We were obliged to cut down the tree. It broke off at the nest when it struck and all the eggs but one were destroyed. As usual there was a heavy coating of pitch about the hole; eggs incubated about six days.

1881.

Maine (Tacks Orbanoy).

May 14. Three nests building. In one the female was busily work excavating the cotton wood; then in looking more carefully found nest. In another cavity was completed and the female within her nest. We watched her for something an hour about the trunk of the arbor-vitae tearing off strands of bark; this part also was very noisy.

" 20. A female building for the in a hole where I found a nest with young last year. She came and went at least once a minute, attering the chosen bit of a piping chirp as she flew, and usually bringing only one shred of bark at a time.

" 27. Out upon the coasts white were found on the 14th. One of the birds were then excavating, was smoothly finished to-day, but there was no nest and no pitch. To the other the female was carrying bark on the 14th; this nest was finished to-day but contained no eggs and had but little pitch. Both birds, by-the-way, were there, and both were <u>frequently</u> <u>into</u> and disappearing it on the bark when the hole. I watched the long time. They brought it on the edge of their bills in little globules, clinched against the lower edge of the hole, and then dropped it on the previous layers in a long could reach, but without shifting their foothold.

June 3. Nest contained of five ~~eggs~~ eggs of soft, inner fir bark.

1882.

Oct. 9-12. Arrived during the night. Next day they were busily flying to the elder. I shot one (October 21). One or two--I rather--over--were found in a "dead Fleet".

Sitta Canadensis.

1870.

June 29. Shot a female that had evidently incubated this season. (Muskegat Island, Mass.).

July 28-Aug. 13. Abundant in Franconia Notch. They were rather silent and kept company with all the smaller birds indifferently. Young in nesting plumage were not uncommon: They were not confined to any particular kind of tree but seemed to prefer birches.

Aug. 19-30. Very abundant at Rye Beach, N.H. where they frequent groves of Pinus rigida roving about in companies of six or seven. They occasionally came into the orchards and even ventured on the houses and outbuildings, hopping about the eaves. (Rye Beach, N.H.).

Sept. 2-9. Rather scarce at the Forks of the Kennebec, Maine; frequented the spruce forests in company with Warblers etc.

1874.

Nov. 6. More abundant than I have ever seen them elsewhere haunting yellow pines (Marston's Mills, Mass.).

Certhia familiaris americana.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1867.

Dec. 7. Saw one alight on the ground and turn over a number of leaves, raising each in his bill and giving it a sharp upward jerk.

1868.

Oct. 10. One. Singing.

" 14. One singing.

Oct. 24. One, first this autumn.

1869.

Feb. 7. One.

Mar. 14. Heard one sing very finely this morning. The song was loud, clear, and similar to that of the Tree Sparrow but shorter.

" 8. One

" 14. One singing this morning. Its notes full and clear not unlike those of the Tree Sparrow.

Oct. 1. Several.

Nov.& Dec. Numerous.

1870.

Jan. 9. Several.

" 26. Three or four.

" 28. One.

" 30. Three.

Mar. 10. One.

Apr. 10. Still here.

Sept.19. Two.

Oct.,Nov. & Dec. Abundant.

1871.

Jan.& Feb. Seen at intervals.

Mar. 6. A male singing.

Apr. 27. One, probably the last

" 29. One shot in Belmont. The last of the season.

Certhia familiaris americana.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1871.
(Sept.21) One, the first.

1872.
Feb.12. Shot a pair. When one became separated from the other it would call loudly one-pze-pze, cree-ee and when the other answered would fly directly to the foot of the tree and run up to join it uttering a series of low notes. When these birds discovered that I was watching them they remained perfectly silent and motionless for many minutes and were now difficult to see among the scales of rough pine bark.

1874.

Feb. 19. Up to this date I have not heard or seen a single individual, although I have been through their usual haunts at frequent intervals during the winter.

Mar. 31. One seen in Brookline, the first this year.

Nov. 30. Very numerous at present.

Dec. 1o. Shot two males which were together in Watertown. This species does not, I think, pair for the entire year. It is true that at this season two are frequently found together but they are as often of the same sex as otherwise; and in either case seem equally attached to one another.

1875.

Jan. 18. Distinctly saw one swallow several large mouthfuls of snow from patches adhering to the bark of a linden.

Apr. 6. Male in full song.

Nov. 3. One in Watertown.

1876.

Mar. 7. Two, frequently bursting into half surpressed song as if unable to quite restrain their feelings yet conscious that such a betrayal of them was unseasonable. The day very warm for March. Thermometer rising to 70°.

" 24. Saw five. One entered a shed on our place and crept up one of the posts inside in search of insects. The same bird also alighted among the exterior twigs of a lilac sitting with the body erect its tail pressed to one of the twigs for support the whole attitude being that in which the bird is ascribed to a tree trunk. I have never seen this species sit crosswise of a branch

Certhia familiaris americana.

1876.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Apr.5. Several in Watertown.

Oct.29. One (Concord).

Nov. 16. Four or five (Watertown).

1877.
Oct. 1. Saw one (Auburn).

1881.
Oct. 9. One (Concord).

1865.
Nov. 8. Very numerous some being found in every passing flock of Chickadees. One climbing up one of our lindens to-day paused for a moment and uttered a low, sweet, warbling song.

1879.
Oct. 16. Saw no less than seven in Concord, all in mixed woods of chestnut and oak interspersed with a few young pines. I think they must be migrating. Three were together with Titmice and Kinglets.

Certhia familiaris americana.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1876.
June 9. Several pairs among the stubs at the Outlet.

1879.

May 31. Nest with set of six eggs behind a scale of loose bark on the trunk of a dead fir. Height ten feet; female sitting; eggs incubated four or five days. After I had removed the nest-bark and all-the female returned, examined the spot where it had been, in evident bewilderment, then alighted at the foot of the tree and ascended it to the top, searching it closely. This she repeated at least a dozen times in succession. The song of this species is not powerful but exceedingly sweet and wild. It consists of four notes distinctly but rather quickly given and most resembles the song of Parus carolinensis.

June 5. Set of six eggs incubated about six days; nest under a strip of bark on dead fir; height ten feet. I found it by following the female who flew to and from the tree a number of times, entering thenest and then again leaving it as if building. She uttered her shrill creep at intervals while I was taking the eggs. The male did not appear.

" 14. Nest with one fresh egg.

" 14. A nest containing young which the mother was feeding. She made frequent trips to and from the tree going only a few yards away and always securing a billful of food for her brood on one of the neighboring tree-trunks. The young were absolutely silent when being fed. The mother watched me also in silence and without apparent alarm while I inspected the nest,. This nest was a stub that stood just outside that woods on the shore of the Lake, and surrounded by water. It was not over four feet above the surface of the water. Some of the materials of which it was composed hung down an inch or two below the bottom of the bark-scale. I also found that two nests, both old ones, behind the same scale of bark but on opposite sides. This piece of bark, was a huge sheet adhereing to the trunk of a dead fir that stood in the water on the extremity of a point. One nest was probably a last year's one, it still contained an unhatched egg, bleached, and cracked. The other nest was evidently of older origin and probably built two years ago. I regard both these nests as the former homes of the same pair of birds that built the first nest found by me this season; the site of the latter being not over fifty yards away from this spot.

" 18. A female at work upon an unfinished nest.

" 19. Set C-4. -- Fresh--under bark scale--fir--female sitting--found June 14 when it contained one egg. The female sat very closely and flew about my head as I was taking the eggs, coming within a few inches.

Certhia familiaris americana.

Maine (Lake Urbagog).

1876.

June 9. Several seen a day the week at the outlet.

1879.

May 31. Nest with six eggs behind a section of large bark on the trunk of a dead fir. Height ten feet; female sitting; eggs hatched four or five days. After I had removed to a post-mark and off-the female returned, examined the spot where it had been in evident bewilderment, then climbed up the back of the tree and searched it to the top, searched the close by. This she repeated several times in succession. The song of this species is not especially but exceedingly sweet and full. It consists of four notes distinctly but rather quickly given and not unlike the song of Parus carolinensis.

June 5. Set of six eggs hatched about six days; nest under a strip of bark on dead fir; height ten feet. I found it by following the female from the tree and from the tree number of times, searching the nest and then again leaving it as if building. Set obtained for trifling group of history. [illegible] The [illegible] did not [illegible].

" 14. Nest like the first [illegible].

" 14. [illegible] young. Sometimes frequent trees [illegible] only [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] of food for [illegible] on one of [illegible] tree-trunks. The [illegible] [illegible] feed. The mother [illegible] [illegible] alarm [illegible] disposed the nest. The nest [illegible] stood [illegible] outside [illegible] of [illegible] of the lake, and [illegible] by water. It was not over four feet above the surface of the water. Some of the material of which it was composed hung down [illegible] two below the bottom of the nest-cavity. I [illegible] three two [illegible], both old ones, behind the [illegible] of bark but [illegible] with [illegible]. This piece of bark was [illegible] to the trunk of [illegible] fir that stood at the [illegible] the extremity of a point. One was [illegible] young ones, it [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] of older origin and [illegible] the young ones. I removed both these [illegible] for [illegible] of birds that built the nest [illegible] [illegible] reason; the site of the [illegible] being not over [illegible] feet away from the lake.

" 18. [illegible] young [illegible] nest.

" 19. Set 6-4. -- [illegible] bark section--fir--[illegible] lake--found [illegible] in [illegible]. The female [illegible] very [illegible] and flew about [illegible] as I was taking the eggs, [illegible] within a few inches.

Certhia familiaris americana.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.
(June 23) Set D-4. --Fresh--bark scale--dead fir--height twelve feet--birds absent--tree standing in water among hard wood stubs. This nest was found June 18 when the female was at work upon it; the first eggs must have been laid the next day.

1880.

May 17. Numerous males singing.

" 18. Singing every where in the woods.

" 21. A nest with young at least five days old in bark scale over water; height four feet.

" 24. Nest just finished.

" 25. Set E-6. -- Nest in scale of fir bark; height eight feet; tree surrounded by water; female sitting; upon prying off the bark I found her clinging against the trunk about six inches above the nest; she then flew off and at once disappeared.

" " Set F-6. -- Fresh--fir--height seven feet--tree standing on lake shore among stubs; nest near the top of an immense scale of bark at least four feet long. Upon tapping the bark the female came out and at once disappeared.

" " Set G-5. -- Hemlock; on high bank bordering lake partly shaded by the woods. None of the materials of the nest could be seen from below. Height eight feet; male singing about twenty yards off, female feeding with him; when I climbed to the nest she flew about my head uttering her shrill tzeep and showing much solicitude.

" 27. Set H-7. -- Fresh--height six feet; tree standing in shallow water just outside edge of woods; female sitting; she flew from the nest when we tapped on the tree.

" 29. Set I-5. Nearly hatched; ash stub over water; height five feet. The character of this nest was unusual. The bark scale was so small and so closely attached to the tree that it seemed impossible that there could be space left within for the nest. We discovered it by seeing the female alight on the trunk and disappear behind the bark. I tapped on it sharply but she refused to come out; looking in I could see her closely squatted on the nest, her little form palpitating visibly with fear. Upon paddling off a little way she came out.

June 1. Ser K-5. Nearly hatched. Fir; height eight feet; female sitting. She flew from the nest when I rapped on the bark but beyond an occasional creep showed no solicitude. The bottom of this nest hung down below the lower part of the bark so that we saw it from some distance: Another about fifty yards off contained newly hatched young.

Gerbia familiaris americana.

Vaino (Lake Umbagog).

1890.

(June 28) Set 1-4. --Fresh--berkeecolo--dense fir--[illegible] olive foot--blade [illegible]--tree [illegible] among hard wood scrub. This set was [illegible] Saturday the [illegible] was at work on it; the [illegible] had been held the next day.

1889.

July 14. [illegible] colos [illegible].

" 18. Surface [illegible].

" 21. A most [illegible] set. Posts five [illegible] in hard sand over water; height four feet.

" 24. [illegible] set [illegible].

" 26. Set M-6. -- Post in depth of fir bark; height [illegible] foot; tree [illegible]; Foresio sitting; upon [illegible] for [illegible] the trunk about six inches above the ground; also then flew off [illegible] observed.

" " Set T-5. -- Pines--fir--birch [illegible] foot--tree [illegible] top of [illegible] of bark of trees for [illegible]. [illegible] disappeared.

" " Set -3. -- Hay Dock; [illegible] hard ring Lake partly shaded by the trees. [illegible] of the materials of the nest could be seen from below. [illegible] eight feet; male [illegible] off. Foresio feeding with him; when [illegible] nest [illegible] about by head with [illegible] <u>[illegible]</u> [illegible] solicitude.

" 27. Set H-1. -- [illegible]--[illegible] six feet; tree [illegible] [illegible] Foresio sitting; also [illegible] on the tree.

" 30. Set L-[illegible]. [illegible]; male [illegible] over water; [illegible] five feet. [illegible] was unmarked. The [illegible] are a small [illegible] [illegible] could be seen [illegible] for [illegible]. We discovered it by [illegible] disappear behind [illegible]. [illegible] refused to [illegible]; [illegible] too [illegible] adapted [illegible] for [illegible] visibility [illegible] [illegible] come out.

July 1. Set -6. [illegible]; [illegible] feet; [illegible] feet. [illegible] proped on [illegible] stick [illegible] above <u>cross</u> placed to sitting. The bottom of [illegible] below the lower part of [illegible] so that we saw it from some distance; Another about [illegible] of [illegible] nearly

Certhia familiaris americana.

1880.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 2) Set L-5. -- Fresh. Ash stub over water; seven feet; found May 24 when only a few shreds of material had been placed within the bark-scale.

" 3. Visiting the nest found May 21 and prying open the bark, the young, four in number, started simultaneously and flew out. One falling in the Lake was seized and instantly swallowed by a huge bull-frog; the others when held against the trunk of a tree instantly crept upwards using the short tail precisely in the manner of the old bird.

" 4. Set M-6. Incubated seven days. Fir--ten feet; the bark-scale standing out from the tree at a wide angle the nest visible several rods away; female sitting; she flew from the nest just before I reached it and immediately disappeared in the woods; the male was singing near.

" 7. Set N-6. Fir on edge of water; height eight feet; Incubation four days. Nest found May 27 when it contained one egg.

" "

Set O-4. -- Fir--five feet--water's edge outside woods-- fresh; nest found May 27 when only a few shreds of the foundation had been laid.

1881.

May 14. Watched one building in a strip of bark on maple, and during the day found two other new, but unfinished nests.

" 25. Set P-6. -- Fresh--fir--height twelve feet. Tree standing in shallow water on the lake shore.

" " Set Q-6. --Fresh--fir--height five feet.

" 27. Set R-5. -- Ash stub standing in the water; height five feet; incubated a few days; female sitting. When I pried off the bark she climbed up above the nest and clung there, evidently much frightened.

" 27. On the 14th we saw a Creeper carrying building materials behind a scale of bark. We approached rather too near when she dropped her load and eyed us suspiciously. To-day we found that nothing had been done to this nest since our former visit; we examined it carefully, however, and its position merits description: The tree was a large red maple standing in the water and perfectly dead. The bark had simply cracked in a long narrow slit and held fast both top and bottom. The space within was very narrow I have never seen a Creeper's nest before ona a maple; nor have I seen one in a bark-scale which was not separated from the trunk below.

"

Certhia familiaris americana.

1881.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(May 28) Set S-6. Fresh. Fir stub standing on the edge of the woods in the water; height five feet; nest behind an enormous scale of bark. The female not sitting but as we were taking her nest she came with her bill fairly vrammed with fine bark, which she was evidently about to work into the nest. The latter, however, was unusually deep, and elaborate.

" 29. Set T-6. Fresh. Hemlock standing on the Lake shore height eight feet. This nest contained two eggs May 26.

Corthis trilineris sperlecus.

Lining (Dale Brogog).

(Mag 33) Set B-C. Fresh. Off a rocky ledge in the edge of the water; [illegible] feet; here nothing [illegible] numerous marks of work. The [illegible] not [illegible] as [illegible] were taking for meal. [illegible] [illegible] partly covered with fine bark, which [illegible] about to rock into the meal. The [illegible] was immensely good, and abundance.

" 20. Set T-U. Fresh. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] right foot. This [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 20.

Certhia familiaris americana.

1868.
Aug. 1. One near the Profile House, N.H.

1869.
July & Aug. Moderately common and breeding, near the Glen House N.H.

1870.
Aug. 1. Abundant near the Profile House, N.H. Took a young bird just from the nest to-day.

Troglodytes aedon.

1866.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 6. Saw one carrying sticks into a bird-box.

" 22. Nest with two eggs.

July 9. They are beginning to lay the second litter.

1867.

June 8. Found a nest with seven eggs.

1868.

May 5. Several males.

June 24. Many of the young are out.

July 14. The eggs of the second brood are hatching; the males still sing vigorously.

Aug. 9. Still singing.

Sept.19. A male singing.

" 27. One, the last.

1869.

Apr. 28 Several (Cambridge).

June 10. Nest with six well-advanced, hole in perpendicular stump opening downward instead of upwards from the top.

1870.

May 2. A male singing.

Sept.22. One, the last.

1871.

Apr. 25. One in Cambridge (Atkinson).

" 29. General arrival.

1876.

Sept. 7. Two (Belmont).

1879.

Sept.29. One in company with Sparrows in the garden

1865.

May 20. Nest with three eggs (R.Deane) .

1882.

Sept. 29 Shot a young male (moulting) in a stone wall by the roadside, it was in company with Chipping Sparrows (East Lexington).

Troglodytes aedon.

1866.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 6. Saw one carrying sticks into a bird-box.

" 22. Nest with two eggs.

July 9. They are beginning to lay the second litter.

1867.

June 8. Found a nest with seven eggs.

1868.

May 5. Several males.

June 24. Many of the young are out.

July 14. The eggs of the second brood are hatching; the males still sing vigorously.

Aug. 9. Still singing.

Sept. 19. A male singing.

" 27. One, the last.

1869.

Apr. 28 Several (Cambridge).

June 10. Nest with six well-made round, hole in perpendicular stump opening downward instead of upwards from the top.

1870.

May 2. A male singing.

Sept. 22. One, the last.

1871.

Apr. 25. One in Cambridge (Atkinson).

" 29 General arrival.

1872.

Sept. 7. Two (Belmont).

1879.

Sept. 30. One in company with Sparrows in the garden

Troglodytes aedon.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30. Found a pair breeding in a hole in a birch stump, in the woods at Bethel.

1880.

May 18. A male, the first ever detected here, singing near Peaslee's spring.

June 8. Set D-6. Natural hole in hollow stump--height two feet; incubated four days--female sitting; male singing near. Clearing near Peaslee's spring.

1881.
May 11. Several at Bethel.

Troglodytes aedon.

Wren. Indo-Sinhalese.

1871.

Fig. 17. Found singly breeding in a hole in a dead stump, in the woods at Kotlal.

1880.

Fig. 18. A male, the first I ever obtained, was in full song.

Nos. 6. Eggs 3—6. Typical left by one of the pair-bonded two birds; [illegible] four days—[illegible] [illegible] nest. Observer [illegible].

1881.

Fig. 11. [illegible] Kotl.

Troglodytes aedon.

1872.
July 19. Heard singing from Cambridge to Stoneham, Mass.

Anorthura hiemalis.

1868.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Nov. 23. One in a woodpile.

Dec. 4. One in the bushes on the edge of Fresh Pond, now disappearing behind a rock, next hopping out on some projecting root, elevating its tail and showing great activity and sprightliness.

1869.

Jan. 9. Shot one in the Pine Swamp. He was hopping about on the snow among some tall weeds.

Oct. 6. One (Concord).

Nov. 10. One (Watertown).

" 13. Three.

" 23. One.

1870.

Jan 4. One among cedars.

Oct. 13. One (Lexington).

1871.

Jan 3. One in Waltham, hopping in and out among crevices in the stone underpining of a barn. The ground was covered with snow.

Sept.18. One shot in the Maple Swamp.

" 23. Four or five in the Maple Swamp.

1875.

Oct. 14. While I was waiting for Ducks this evening on the wooded shores of the pond in "Fairyland", Concord, a Winter Wren burst out into full song among the heavy oak timber on the hill behind. He repeated his performance several times. It is the first time I ever heard this species sing in Massachusetts.

Nov. 13. One in Belmont. Its note; a sharp tick

Dec. 2. One in the Pine Swamp; the thermometer has fallen to zero during each of the past two nights.

1876.

Oct. 9. One, the first (Concord).

" 12. Three, all in old stone walls (Concord).

" 27. Have seen one or two every day lately (Concord).

Another Hermit.

1868.

Hingham (Cohasset), Mass.

Nov. 28. One in a woodpile.

Dec. 4. One in the bush on the edge of fresh pond, now disappearing behind a rock, next hopping out on some projecting root, elevating its tail and showing great activity and a rufftitness.

1869.

Jan. 3. Shot one in the pine woods. He was hopping about on the snow among some tall weeds.

Oct. 6. One (Concord).

Nov. 10. One (Watertown).

" 12. Three.

" 28. One.

1870.

Jan 1. One among cedars.

Oct. 18. One (Lexington).

1871.

Jan 3. One in Waltham, hopping in and out among crevices in the stone underpinning of a barn. The ground was covered with snow.

Sept.18. One shot in the Eagle Swamp.

" 23. Four or five in the Eagle Swamp.

1872.

Oct. 14. While I was waiting for Ducks this evening on the wooded shores of the pond in "Fairyland", Concord, a winter Wren burst out into full song among the heavy oak timber on the hill behind. He repeated his performance several times. It is the first time I ever heard this species sing in Massachusetts.

Nov. 18. One in Belmont. Its note: a sharp tick

Dec. 2. One in the Pine Swamp; the thermometer has fallen to zero during each of the past two nights.

1876.

Oct. 9. One, the first (Concord).

" 12. Three, all in old stone walls (Concord).

" 27. Have seen one or more every day lately (Concord).

Anorthura troglodytes.

1880.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Oct. 8. One in an old stone wall (Concord).

" 12. One in a brush heap in a ditch (Concord).

" 27. One in a stone wall (Concord).

1881.

Oct. 11. Two in Stone Walls (Concord.

" 12. Three in stone walls (Concord). They were not especially wild, but were rather hard to shoot as they kept on the other side of the walls, flitting on ahead with surprising rapidity. I repeatedly heard their alarm note, which sounds almost precisely like the noise by winding a clock.

Amorphura Homalis.

1880.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Oct. 8. One in an old stone wall (Concord).

" 12. One in a brush heap in a ditch (Concord).

" 27. One in a stone wall (Concord).

1881.

Oct. 11. Two in Stone Walls (Concord.

" 12. Three in stone walls (Concord). They were not especially shy but were rather hard to shoot as they kept on the further side of the walls, flitting on ahead with surprising rapidity. I repeatedly heard their alarm note, which sounds almost precisely like the noise by winding a clock.

Anorthura hiemalis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-
June 10. Common. The males sang at all times of the day but especially in the early morning and just at sunset. So shy were they, that we did not take a single specimen, and only once did I get so much as a sight at one.

1872.
June 2-14 Although these Wrens were numerous and continually singing we did not succeed in getting a shot at any of them.

1874.

Aug. 1. Heard a male in full song.

" 5. Came upon a large brood of young near the Stone Path. They were very tame, one of them coming up almost within reach of my hand as I stood motionless. They kept up a continual calling in fine, shrill whistling tones, which reminded me of that of certain Thrushes during the breeding season.

1876.

May 26. Singing every where and much more steadily and energetically than I ever heard them before.

" 27. This species is about the shyest bird in spring that I have ever tried to shoot. It is almost impossible to get within range of one or to see him when you do. I saw one to-day go down between the logs of a rude bridge and walking out on the structure very cautiously spied him hopping about directly under my feet chasing spiders and occasionally picking an aquatic insect from the surface of a pool of water. The song of this Wren is one of the best to be heard in this region. The notes are remarkably like those of a music box both in tone and method of delivery.

" 28. A male sings at all times of the day in the woods behind the house and once or twice I have heard him in the wood-pile near the barn.

June 22. They sing very little now, and only in early morning and again at sunset.

1879.

May 24. The woods are filled with their delicious music. As I was sitting on a log in a secluded glen one came and sang within ten yards of me. While singing his tail was depressed, and in the intervals between the songs he bobbed up and down with a bowing motion.

Anorthura hiemalis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.

May 30-June 10. Common. The males sang at all times of the day but especially in the early morning and just at sunset. So shy were they, that we did not take a single specimen, and only once did I get so much as a sight at one.

1872.

June 3-14. Although these Wrens were numerous and continually singing we did not succeed in getting a shot at any of them.

1874.

Aug. 1. Heard a male in full song.

" 5. Came upon a large brood of young near the Stone Path. They were very tame, one of them coming up almost within reach of my hand as I stood motionless. They kept up a continual calling in fine, shrill whistling tones, which reminded me of that of certain Thrushes during the breeding season.

1876.

May 26. Singing very where and much more readily and energetically than I ever heard them before.

" 27. This species is about the shyest bird in a ring that I have ever tried to shoot. It is almost impossible to get within range of one or to see him when you do. I saw one to-day go down between the logs of a rude bridge and walking out on the structure very cautiously spied him hopping about directly under my feet chasing spiders and occasionally picking an aquatic insect from the surface of a pool of water. The song of this Wren is one of the best to be heard in this region. The notes are remarkably like those of a music box both in tone and method of delivery.

" 28. A male sings at all times of the day in the woods behind the house and once or twice I have heard him in the wood-pile near the barn.

June 22. They sing very little now, and only in early morning and again at sunset.

1878.

May 24. The woods are filled with their delicious music. As I was sitting on a log in a secluded glen one song sang within ten yards of me. While singing his tail was depressed, and in the intervials between the songs he bobbed up and down with a jerking motion.

Anorthura hiemalis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.

May 28. Ever since my arrival a male has sung regularly in the woods behind the house. To-day I found the female at work upon her nest under the trunk of a fallen tree covered with brush wood. She came and went at frequent intervals with her bill full of shreds of green moss. This she collected only a few yards from the spot to which she carried it, half-running, half-flying over the ground, invariably keeping concealed under the side of a fallen tree-top. When she emerged from beneath the roots where the nest was building she invariably paused a moment and quivered her wings tremulously, at the same time rocking her body to and fro.

June 16. They rarely sing now except in early morning.

1880.

May 16. In full song.

" 18. The woods ringing with their exquisite music..

" 28. Set A-6. -- Three eggs incubated about five days, the remaining three addled; nest set into the face of earthy root-bank near its base, about fifteen inches above the ground; the female started off dropping to the ground and half-running half-flying, glided around the corner of the bank and disappeared. She neither returned nor made any noise while I was wrapping up the eggs. I suspected that there was a nest in this bank when I passed it May 24; at that time the bird also came out but she glided away so silently and mysteriously, that after hunting the bank carefully I declared that I must have seen a shadow. Indeed, to-day I found the entrance to the nest only after the most careful search.

Two other nests found to-day, one just completed, the birds at work on the other.

" 29. Three nests in root banks; two apparently new, but empty; the third evidently old within two feet of one of the new ones and in the same bank where there was also an old Water Thrush's nest.

June 3. Set B-5. -- Nearly hatched. Nest on face of root bank supported by fine rootlets and not at all concealed as was Set A-6. Placed at top of bank about five feet above ground. Both birds absent.

" 11. Set C-6. -- Fresh. Nest in under side of an immense root bank, in pocket excavated by the bird; the face of the nest flush with that of the bank; female sitting; she came out in my very face and glided silently away, returning shortly afterwards and entering the nest when I was within a yard of it. She was silent; male singing about fifty yards off. This nest was about one hundred yards from the site of A-6 and evidently a second laying by the same bird.

Anorthura hiemalis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.

(June 14) A false nest, the exterior of green fresh moss, but empty and without a lining. This nest was found June 4, when the bird flew from it.

1881.

May 12. Numbers.

1882.

Oct.8-22 Abundant up to October 16; none seen afterwards.

Anorthura biemalis.

Kairo (Tacko Umbogo).

1888.

(June 1st). A fledgeling, big enough of green fresh moss but empty and without lining. This nest was found June 4, when the bird flew from it.

1881.
May 12. Tembore.

1883.
Oct. 8-22. Tembore in October 1st; [illegible] in [illegible].

Anorthura hiemalis.

1869.
July &
Aug. Common haunting the depths of the forests where they threaded the piles of fallen tree trunks like mice. At the time of my arrival (July 20) the young were all on wing, and although many were scarcely feathered they were often found apart from their parents. The males sang only occasionally at daybreak (Glen House, N.H.).

1870.
July &
Aug. About the Profile House, N.H. the woods were literally filled with them. They occurred sometimes singly, sometimes in large families of young barely able to fly, frequently accompanying the mixed flocks of Warblers. The young uttered a shrill cricket-like chee-ee-eep and rattling tick-tick-tick. Heard the last male singing July 29.

1876.
Dec. 7. One skulking under the banks of a brook (Marston's Mills, Mass.).

1882.
July 27. A male in full song in the mountains about a mile west of Greenwood, Maine.

Cistothorus palustris.

1868

Middlesex County, Mass.

July 15. Discovered this species for the first time to-day in the Brickyard Swamp. It has the same saucy air, irregular jerking, flight, and scolding chatter as C. stellaris but the song is very different, being harsher and more guttural. I found several false nests, all very conspicuous as the surrounding rushes were bent over and woven into their tops. The males scolded vigorously whenever I approached one of these nests.

July 25. Visiting the colony in the Brickyard Swamp and discovering a nest containing five newly-hatched young and an addled egg. Unlike the false nests it was well concealed being placed low down in tall, dense meadow grass.

Sept.19. Several young males trying to sing.

" 25. Several.

1869.

June 5. Numbers.

1870.

May 24. Several.

Oct. 21. Shot one the last. It lay closely and my dog pointed it repeatedly and almost caught it before he could force it to fly.

1874.

Oct. 7. Shot one in the full fall plumage in the Fresh Pond marshes. It was very tame and its chatter resembled that of the House Wren.

1875.

June 1. A small colony in the Fresh Pond marshes near the Black Island, in a bed of coarse flags bordering the brook. The males uttered a harsh, guttural trill, resembling the rattle of a chain pump but less loud; they also uttered a scolding chatter very like that of the House Wren and identical with that of the Short-billed Marsh Wren; their flight was undulating, short and feeble. The males frequently mounted straight up into the air to the height of fifteen feet or more, singing as they ascended, then dropping into the grass with closed wings. Found one nest-building.

Cistothorus palustris.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1868.

July 15. Discovered this species for the first time to-day in the Brickyard Swamp. It has the same saucy air, irregular jerking, flight, and scolding chatter as C. stellaris but the song is very different, being harsher and more guttural. I found several false nests, all very conspicuous as the surrounding rushes were bent over and woven into their tops. The males scolded vigorously whenever I approached one of these nests.

July 26. Visiting the colony in the Brickyard Swamp and discovering a nest containing five newly-hatched young and an addled egg. Unlike the false nests it was well concealed being placed low down in tall, dense meadow grass.

Sept. 19. Several young males trying to sing.

" 26. Several.

1869.

June 5. Numbers.

1870.

May 24. Several.

Oct. 21. Shot one the last. It lay closely and my dog pointed it repeatedly and almost caught it before he could force it to fly.

1874.

Oct. 7. Shot one in the full fall plumage in the Fresh Pond marshes. It was very tame and its chatter resembled that of the House Wren.

1875.

June 1. A small colony in the Fresh Pond marshes near the Block Island, in a bodof coarse flags bordering the brook. The males uttered a harsh, guttural trill, resembling the rattle of a chain pump but less loud; they also uttered a scolding chatter very like that of the House Wren and identical with that of the Short-billed Marsh Wren; their flight was undulating, short and feeble. The males frequently mounted straight up into the air to the height of fifteen feet or more, singing as they ascended, then dropping into the grass with closed wings. Found one nest+bgilding.

Cistothorus palustris.

1875.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(June 26) Visited the colony on the Fresh Pond marshes. The birds were numerous and wherever I heard a male singing I was nearly sure to find several false nests. In one place there were four within an area of ten yards. Some were placed in the tops of tussocks, others among coarse grass or flags;--all were very conspicuous and all were lined with mud. One real nest containing five eggs was suspended between the stems of some rather fine grasses and lined with fine grass, a little down and a few feathers. It was quite as conspicuous as any of the false nests and was within ten yards of one of them. The males began to scold as soon as I approached any of the nests, I think the females left their eggs at the first alarm for I shot one which was incubating but which had flew out of the meadow when the male began to scold and took to the thicket of alders on a hill-side. The song of the males varied a good deal, but commonly it is crick, rick, a-rick-a-rick-a-rick.

July 13 Made another visit to the colony in the Fresh Pond marshes. In one place where, on June 26, there were three false nests a fourth had been added and was placed within two feet of one of the others. All the false nests found on June 26 were still empty. The males must spend much of their time working on them; I found several to-day just beginning. It seems doubtful if they are ever put to any use. Near the inhabited nest that I took on the 26 was a false one, but the birds have not laid in it. I found a new nest within two yards of it which I think was intended for their second set of eggs as it was softly lined with fine grasses, wool Etc., whereas the false nests are invariably lined with mud. Unfortunately I took this nest before noticing the above facts. I shot a female which was incubating but which, as usual, had taken the alarm and left the nest before I saw her.

Ardea herodias.

1875.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(June 26) Visited the colony on the Fresh Pond marshes. The birds were numerous and wherever I heard a male singing I was nearly sure to find several false nests. In one place there were four within an area of ten yards. Some were placed in the tops of tussocks, others among coarse grass or flags;--all were very conspicuous and all were lined with mud. One real nest containing five eggs was suspendedbetween the stems of some rather fine grasses and lined with fine grass, a little down and a few feathers. It was quite as conspicuous as any of the false nests and was within ten yards of one of them. The males began to scold as soon as I approached any of the nests, I think the females left their eggs at the first alarm for I shot one which was incubating but which had flew out of the meadow when the male began to scold and took to the thicket of alders on a hill-side. The song of the males reminded a good deal, but commonly it is <u>erick, rick, e-rick-e-rick-e-rick.</u>

July 13 Made another visit to the colony in the Fresh Pond marshes. In one place where, on June 26, there were three false nests a fourth had been added and was placed within two feet of one of the others. All the false nests found on June 26 were still empty. The males must spend much of their time working on them; I found several to-day just beginning. It seems doubtful if they are ever put to any use. Near the inhabited nest that I took on the 26 was a false one, but the birds have not laid in it. I found a new nest within two yards of it which I think was intended for their second set of eggs as it was softly lined with fine grasses, wool Etc., whereas the false nests are invariably lined with mud. Unfortunately I took this nest before noticing the above facts. I shot a female which was incubating but which, as usual, had taken the alarm and left the nest before I saw her.

Cistothorus stellaris.

1868.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 25. Several males singing. They spring to the top of a reed and utter a chip, chip, chipper-chipper-chip, but more commonly a chip, chip, tr-tr-tr-tr, this song ending precisely like that of the Swamp Sparrow.

June 27. A male on Rock Meadow working a a false nest.

1869.

May 29. Male singing.

1870.

May 21. A male singing.

" 24. Several males singing.

Sept.19. Shot one, the last (Fresh Pond marshes).

1871.

May 11. A male singing (Rock Meadows).

1874.

June 12. Searched Rock Meadow, Belmont for this species but find it is wholly absent there this year.

1875.

June 1. Numbers in the Fresh Pond marshes near "Block Island" They haunted the stretches of fine meadow grass. The song of the male is chip, chip, tr-r-r-r the termination trilled prettily. They also uttered a chatter similar to that of the House Wren and identical with that of the Long-billed Marsh Wren. Their flight is slightly undulating, short and feeble.

" 26. Abundant to-day in the Fresh Pond marshes near Block Island.

Aug. 9. Abundant in the meadows around Block Island, Fresh Pond swamps. The males in full song and good plumage, and evidently at the height of the breeding season. From a comparison of specimens of this bird and Goldfinches killed to-day I am satisfied that the former breeds even later than the latter.

" 10. Numbers singing steadily this evening near Block Island. I spent a long time vainly hunting for their nests in grass that reached above my head.

Sept. 9. A male singing in the Fresh Pond marshes.

Oct. 9. Shot one in fall plumage on the Fresh Pond marshes and saw another on Great Meadow, Concord.

Ostotchorus stellaris.

1868.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 25. Several males singing. They spring to the top of a reed and utter a chip, chip, chi-per-chipper-chip, but more commonly a chip, chip, tr-tr-tr-tr, this song and-ing precisely like that of the Swamp Sparrow.

June 27. A male on Rock Meadow working at a false nest.

1869.

May 29. Male singing.

1870.

May 21. A male singing.

" 24. Several males singing.

Sept.19. Shot one, the first (Fresh Pond marshes).

1871.

May 11. A male singing (Rock Meadows).

1874.

June 12. Searched Rock Meadow, Belmont for this species but find it is wholly absent there this year.

1875.

June 1. Numbers in the Fresh Pond marshes near "Block Island" They haunted the strotches of fine meadow grass. The song of the male is chip, chip, tr-r-r-r the termination trilled prettily. They also uttered a chatter similar to that of the House Wren and trilled with a trill of the Long-billed Marsh Wren. Their flight is slightly undu-lating, short and feeble.

" 26. A student to-day in the Fresh Pond marshes near Block Island.

Aug. 9. Abundant in the meadows around Block Island, Fresh Pond swamps. The males in full song and wood plumage, and evidently at the height of the breeding season. From a comparison of specimens of this bird and Goldfin-ches killed to-day I am satisfied that the former breeds even later than the latter.

" 10. Numbers singing steadily this evening near Block Island, I spent a long time vainly hunting for their nests in grass that reached above my head.

Sept. 9. A male singing in the Fresh Pond marshes.

Oct. 9. Shot one in fall plumage on the Fresh Pond marshes and saw another on Great Meadow, Concord.

Cistothorus stellaris.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1876.
Aug. 4. They are now in full song. I hear them at all times of the day when I visit Block Island meadow or Rock Meadow in Belmont.

1879.
July 29. Shot an adult male which was singing, in a bed of grasses, on Fifty Acre Meadow Concord.

1881.

Sept.24. Three seen by Spelman in rushes along ditches near Block Island. The meadows being mown in August the Marsh Wrens are driven to such places at this season

" 30. Three near Block Island They lay very closely in the tall grass and rushes along the ditches but occasionally showed themselves for a moment, scolding us saucily.

Anthus ludovicianus

1879.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Oct.18) A flock settled on a rock on the edge of Concord River crowding each other at the water's edge and apparently drinking; many afterwards alighted in the branches of a leafless maple, walking about rather freely among the twigs. I do not remember to have seen them perch in trees before.

1880.

Oct. 29. Several flocks on the River Meadows, Concord.

1881.

Oct. 13. Two small flocks on Great Meadows (Concord).

" 20. During the day saw and heard them occasionally flying over the marshes. At a certain point on the River about a mile below Fairhaven, they were coming in to the meadows in great numbers at sunset and alighting, presumably for the night, in the meadow grass and cranberry vines. In one spot especially, small flocks were continually pitching down, and when I landed there a perfect cloud of them rose and circled about, shortly dropping again. They spend the day, mostly, in ploughed fields often on high ground. They are shy, restless, and hard to shoot here (Concord).

" 22. At sunset several large flocks of the larks came to roost in the meadows near Ball's Hill. They were restless and rather shy and those that I killed had to be shot flying, as it was nearly impossible to see them on the ground among the meadow grass (Concord).

Anthus ludovicianus.

1870.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Sept.21. Appeared in large flocks on the salt marshes.

Oct. 24. A flock of forty or more on the hillside; very shy and very active and restless (Belmont).

1871.

Sept.21. Appeared to-day in large flocks in the neighborhood of Fresh Pond.

Oct. 3. Found them at Concord.in flocks of hundreds. In a large ploughed field as many as a thousand were collected feeding on a species of Diptera that swarmed everywhere on the sandy soil. Although all rose in the air at the report of my gun they soon returned to the ground again and I found it impossible to drive them away from the spot.

1873.

Oct. 29. A large flock feeding on ploughed land in Belmont. When startled they would alight in a grassy meadow where, as we approached, they would remain perfectly silent and motionless, being very difficult to see.

1874.

Oct. 5. A flock on the Fresh Pond marshes.

" 23. Hundreds scattered over the great Meadows in Concord, both in flocks and singly.

1875.

Sept.11. Saw one in the Fresh Pond marshes.

Oct. 9. Large numbers on the Great Meadows, Concord

" 13. A few at Concord.

1876.

Oct. 12. An immense flock flying over the marshes bordering Cambridge River.

Nov. 11. A flock on the Fresh Pond marshes.

1877.

Oct. 2. A single bird, the first.

1879.

Oct. 10. A flock of at least a hundred feeding in a ploughed field at Fairhaven Bay, Concord, Mass. When closely approached they would stand perfectly still and were then very hard to see They were absolutely silent when on the ground.

Anthus ludovicianus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1873.
Sept.14. A large flock flying about over the meadows, the first I have ever seen here.

1880.
Sept.13. Abundant on the river marshes. They feed on the dryer mud flats but we oftener see them whirling over the marshes in desultory way, alighting for a moment and then darting off again.

1882.
Oct.8-22 Abundant for several days after our arrival but their numbers soon diminished and I saw the last on October 13 (See card).

1883.
Oct. 20. A large flock feeding on the marshes.

Autumn Migrations.

Heino (Jako Urbanyog).

1873.
Sept.14. A large flock flying about over the meadows, the first I have ever seen here.

1880.
Sept.13. Abundant on the river Tarnava. They feed on the dryer and flats but go off [illegible] flying over the marshes in doubtfully way, [illegible] and [illegible].

1882.
Oct.8-22 Abundant for several days. [illegible] but their numbers are diminished and [illegible] last on October 13 (See card).

1883.
Oct. 20. A large flock feeding [illegible].

Anthus ludovicianus.

1867.

Oct. 6. Several large flocks (Plymouth,Mass.).

Sept.28. Saw about fifty, in flocks of about a dozen. They visited a sloping bank of sand bordering the sea, running about like Sandpipers and wagging their tails like Siurus. At the report of a gun all in the vicinity would rise into the air and after whirling about alight again nearly in the place where they started (Plymouth,Mass.).

1875.

Sept.22. Present in moderate numbers(Nantucket).

Nov. 8. Two on a pebbly beach at the mouth of IpswichRiver of them flew to the roof of a deserted house.

1882.

Nov. 3. Five in a ploughed field (Philips Beach).

Mniotilta varia.

1867.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 31.	Saw one building.
June 8.	Nest found with four young.
1868.	
May 11.	A male in the Pine Swamp.
" 16.	They are all paired.
" 26.	Saw one building.
June 6.	One seen building.
July 13.	A male singing.
Aug. 8.	One singing.
1870.	
Apr. 26.	A male.
May 3.	Several.
" 30.	Nest five eggs.
Sept.17.	The last.
1871.	
Apr. 21.	A male.
May. 1.	Numerous.
1873.	
Apr. 29.	A male singing (Lincoln).
" 30.	General arrival.
Sept.22.	One (Concord).
1879.	
Sept.29.	One in the Willows.

Mniotilta varia.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1873.
Aug.26. Saw one distinctly on the banks of Cambridge River. It was in the fall plumage.

1881.
May 17. Shot an adult male which was accompanied by a female apparently its mate, on the hill behind the house.

Mniptilta varia.

1875.
June 19. Not detected ~~from~~ during a drive from Princton to Townsend.

Helmitherus vermivorus.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1881.
Sept. 19. Spelman shot one in the Maple Swamp near Smith's Pond. He entered the pond on the side nearest Block Island and "screeped" for a moment when the Warbler appeared close by and seeing him was moving off through the bushes when he shot it.

Helminthophila celata.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1876.
Oct. 2. Shot a young female in birches in Concord. It was accompanied by another, apparently of the same species, and several Dendroeca virens.

Helminthophila chrysoptera.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1870.
May 18. Shot three males in Newtonville. One in the peculiar plumage afterwards described as H. leucobronchialis. Two were on hillsides in young oaks, the third in a birch swamp.

1871.
May 22. Saw five between Lincoln and Concord, one female. One was in company with D. s. pinetorum in an apple orchard, all the others in birches. They were restless, continually taking long flights.

1872.
May 15. Shot two males in Grantville.

1874.

June 3. Females singing among birches, along the Warren Run in Waltham.

" 8. Shot a male in Waltham. The song of this species sometimes consists of four notes (including the preliminary one) but more commonly three, and occasionally only two. Although when the bird is near at hand it seems very loud, it cannot be heard much over one hundred yards.

July 17. Shot [illegible] young in nearly perfected fall plumage, in Belmont. They uttered a fine shrill chirp differing from anything that I had ever heard. The chirp of [illegible] Nashville Warbler.

1875.

May 14. Three seen in New [illegible] Pondie.

" 25. A pair in the Cotton Run, Belmont, among the birches.

" 27. Shot a male on Shade St., Lexington.

June 11. Three males singing in [illegible] woods between Lincoln, and Concord. The song of one was very [illegible] either zee, dee-dee-dee-d[illegible] or zee, dee-dee-dee-dee-dee-dee-dee-- [illegible] four final syllables.

May 24. Shot female in Wa[illegible] near Rock Meadows.

1876.
May 23. A [illegible] between Lincoln and Concord.

1878.
May 18. Five males (Concord).

Helminthophila ruficapilla.

1868.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 5. Shot a male in yellow pines.

" 1[illegible] Numerous in yellow pines and cedars.

1869.

May 13. Males singing.

1870.

May 6. Seen at Belmont (Maynard).

Sept.13. One, the last.

1875.

May 12. Arrived to-day.

Sept. [illegible]. All left by September 1 and probably a littlee earlier. The last bird seen lingered in the shadows nearly through the last days of August.

1876.

May 12. General arrival (Belmont).

Oct. 2. One (Concord).

" 4. One (Concord).

" 7. One (Concord).

1879.

May 13. A little party of migrants, all females, in company with Parulas and Wilson's Blackcaps, in the Willows. Old resident birds are already settled on their breeding grounds.

1881.

Sept.21. Shot an adult male among birches, in company with D.s [illegible]; it was excessively fat (Belmont).

Helminthophila ruficapilla.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1876.
June 12. At least a dozen males heard about the edges of the Tyler Farm. I have never found them nearly as abundant here before.

1879.
May 30. Heard the first yesterday on Cambridge River. This morning another was singing on the hill behind the house.

June 9. Very common just east of Dixville Notch.

1880.

May 20. Numbers along the Cambridge River between the dam and B.Meadows.

June 9. Set of five eggs on point of hatching taken by Bakley. Nest in tuft of grass in middle of woodpath.

Helminthophila ruficopilla.

1869.
July &
Aug. Rather common near the Glen House, NH.H

1875.

June 17. Common on Mt.Wauchusett.

" 19. Abundant on Monadnock (N.H.) above Timberline.

1882.
July 20. On Mt.Washington heard them at intervals from the base to a point far above the forest line and one mile by road beyond the Half-way House. Here a single male was singing in a hollow in the rocks, its only companions being Juncos and White-throated Sparrows (Mt. Washington,N.H.).

Helminthophila peregrina.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1868.
May 24. Shot a pair early this morning in the sandy woods behind Mt. Auburn. They kept in the highest branches of the highest oaks and the male was singing freely. Maynard killed four in Newtonville about this time.

1875.
May 21. Shot one at Lincoln.

1876.
May 23. A male in full song in our garden.

" 29. Shot a male on the Assabet River, Concord.

Helminthophila peregrina.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-June 10. Very common and generally distributed, being found every where throughout the woods but especially in arbor-vitae swamps and thickets of young firs. They feed high up in the tree-tops and were very restless, rarely remaining long in one place, and frequently taking long flights. They sang freely at all times of the day. Frequently on wing, especially just before alighting after a long flight, the song resembles that of the Nashville Warbler but is shriller and more prolonged and rapid. The female has a sharp chirp, precisely like that of the Nashville,. They were usually found nearer the ground than were the males. One shot June 7 was incubating, and several taken previously had laid all but one or two of their eggs.

1873.
Aug. 12. Abundant along the banks of Cambridge River above the dam, associating with other Warblers in large companies, and especially frequenting the alders and Viburnums overhanging the water.

1874.

July 28. Shot a young female in the firs behind the mill.

Aug. 6. At least two-thirds of a flock of mixed Warblers met with to-day in second growth birch and poplar on the Tyler road were this species. They uttered a chirp very like that of the Nashville Warbler, and were shy and restless. I shot four.

1876.

June 5. Three shot and a number seen and heard. I think there was a general arrival to-day.

" 4. A male singing among the firs behind the mill.

" 12. Two males singing on the edge of the Tyler Farm.

" 14. A single male singing on the Tyler road.

1879.

May 22. One heard a few miles above Bethel.

June 1. Not a single specimen seen or heard as yet.

1880.
May 20. Numbers between the dam and B Meadows on Cambridge River.

1881.
May 28. A male singing at the Tyler place; the only one seen this year.

Helminthophila peregrina.

1875.

Sept.22. In the middle of one of the extensive grassy commons on Nantucket, I started a small bird from the scanty grass and sweet fern bushes, it flew only a short distance and alighted; I started it again and shot itflying when, greatly to my surprise, it proved to be a bird of this species in fall plumage.

Parula americana.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1867:
June 24. Found a nest containing three eggs, rotton, although both male and female evinced much anxiety when I approached the nest, it was open at the top like a Golden Robin's and was hung in a hemlock tree at the height of about ten feet. (South shore of Spot Pond, Stoneham)

1868.

May . A male.

" 24. A female occasionally darting out after insects snapping her bill loudly. They have been less common than usual this year.

1869.

May 1[illegible]. A male.

" 1[illegible]. Numbers.

1870.

May 15. Several males.

Oct. [illegible]. One, in last.

1871.

Apr. 30. A male in our garden.

May 11. Three.

" 15. One.

" 19. Abundant.

1872.

May 12. Arrived to-day.

Aug. 31. Shot a young bird, moulting and passing in to fall plumage, in the Maple Swamp.

Sept.11. A little flock in the Maple Swamp, one moulting so badly that he was hardly able to fly.

1873.

May 12. Very abundant [illegible].

Oct. 2. One (Concord).

1865.
April.26. A fine adult male shot by D.C.French in Grey's woods, Fresh Pond Lane.

Parula americana.

1873.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

Aug. 23. The males still sing occasionally.

Sept.22. Saw several on Cambridge River.

1879.

May 31. Female working on nest in usnea moss, hanging from a branch over the lake. Height forty feet.

June 13. Set of four eggs incubated about four days. Nest in usnea moss hanging from horizontal dead branch, on small spruce, near the Lake shore. Height six feet. This nest was found June 3, when it was empty but apparently completed; to-day the female was looking out at our approach; she flew from it when I was about twenty feet away and at once began to chirp when the male appeared. After I had taken the eggs, nest, and branch, they hunted for their lost home a long time, carefully examining every little bunch of moss on the tree. Two of their eggs had the contents thickened or congealed so that they were blown with great difficulty; the shells of all were very think and strong, resisting the point of the drill nearly as much as do Woodpeckers eggs.

1880.

June 3. Set D-1. -- Fresh. Nest in a hanging tuft of usnea moss at the extremity of a long, slender white maple branch over the water. Height thirty-five feet. There was no moss elsewhere on the tree which was alive and covered with leaves. This nest was found May 25 when the female was carrying materials into it.

1881.

May 12. Numbers.

Parula americana.

1874.
June 18. Heard a male singing (Marston's Mills, Mass,).

Dendroeca tigrina.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1868.
May 23. Deane saw a male in dense pines interspersed with a few hard woods (Waltham).

1869.
May 15. A male in the cherry tree in front of our house in Watertown. It frequently launched out after [illegible] insects, taking them with a quick flirt of its full spread tail. Sometimes it descended almost to the ground and alighting on the trunk of the tree climbed upward by quick sidelong hops peering into the bark, probably for insects. Its song was a feeble sehee-sehee-sehee-sehee, rising to its termination and ending abruptly; it somewhat resembled the song of the Redstart. Like the Baltimore Oriole this bird would pass from one cluster of blossoms to the next [illegible] stiffly [illegible] [illegible] insects. I repeatedly drove this bird from his favorite cherry tree but he invariably returned to it [illegible] the whole of that day and most of the next, although there were dozens of other cherry trees in blossom within a short distance.

187
[illegible] 21 [illegible] le.

1871.
[illegible] 25 [illegible] female [illegible] spruce [illegible] it was [illegible] with a Dendroeca maculosa.

1875.

May 17. Frank [illegible] to-day in Belmont and another May 1[illegible] in Waltham, both among low red cedars

" 20. Shot a male among low cedars on [illegible] Hill, Belmont, the same place where [illegible] killed one on the 17th. Like [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] feeble [illegible] yellow-[illegible] and quite different from its song as I have heard it in Maine. It was excessively fat.

" 2[illegible]. A [illegible] roadside near the [illegible]

Dendroeca tigrina.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-
June 10. Very common every where, especially among thickly-growing, tall firs. The song closely resembles that of the Bay-breasted Warbler, and the habits of the two are similar, but the Cape May is, on the whole, a more active bird. It keeps invariably near the tops of the highest trees whence it occasionally darts out after passing insetcs. It has a habit of singing on the extreme pinacle of some enormous fir or spruce, where it will often remain perfectly motionless for ten or fifteen minutes at a time; on such occasions the bird is extremely hard to find, and if shot is almost certain to lodge on some of the numerous spreading branches beneath. The females were usually found equally high in the trees. We took several that were about to lay and one killed June 9 had evidently deposited all but her last egg.

1872.
June 2-
14. Abundant. Generally distributed and extending southward to Grafton Notch. In rainy or dark weather they came in numbers from the woods to feed among the thick thickets of low firs and spruces in the pastures. Here they spent much of their time hanging head downward at the extremity of the branches, often continuing in this position for nearly a minute at a time. They seemed to be picking minute insects from the under surface of the fir needles. They also resorted to a thicket of blossoming plumb trees directly under our window, where we were always sure of finding several of them. There were numerous Hummingbirds here also, and these, the Cape May's were continually chasing. On June 3 we took a fully formed egg (lacking the shell however) from a female of this species and several killed a day or two later were evidently incubating. The season is a late one and these Warblers seem to be among the earliest species breeding here.

1873.

July 26. A brood of young accompanied by the male parent came into the elm in front of my window.

Aug. 6. Shot an adult male moulting and putting on the fall plumage.

" 11. Shot a young ~~female~~ bird in fall plumage.

" 26. Shot a young female in fall plumage

" 28. Shot a young female in the fall plumage in the elm tree near the boat landing.

Sept.10. Saw one on Cambridge River.

Dendroeca tigrina.

1874.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

July 28. Shot a young male in the firs behind the mill.

Aug. 6. Shot a male in fall plumage in a mixed flock of Warblers among second growth birch and poplar, on the Tyler road.

" 7. Shot an adult male.

" 10. Shot an adult male.

1876.

May 26. A single male shot; another was seen yesterday a few miles north of Bethel.

June 6. Heard a male singing and shot a female on the Stone path.

" 21. Heard one singing on the south shore of the lake.

1879.

May 29. Not a single specimen seen or heard during a trip up Cambridge River to the Sluice.

1880.

May 20. Shot a male which was singing in the trees bordering Cambridge River above the dam.

1881.

May 17. Shot an adult male in a small fir behind the Lake House; was in company with D.blackburniae and Parula americana.

" 18. Another male in exactly the spot where one was shot yesterday. I fired at it, bringing it to theground, but it flew up into the thick spruces where a little later I heard either it or another singing. I neglected to note seeing a birdof this species at Bethel May 11.

Donaldson Stirling.

1074.

'Lin (Jas. Thompson).

[illegible] [illegible] III.

[illegible] [illegible] Lion of [illegible] road.

" 7. Shot [illegible] 1b [illegible]

" [illegible] Shot [illegible] edible [illegible].

1074.

[illegible] 3. [illegible] Shot [illegible] Stirling [illegible] of [illegible].

June 4. [illegible] [illegible].

" 21. [illegible] Tubo.

1074.

[illegible] [illegible] trip [illegible] Tribes.

1076.

[illegible] [illegible] Borne-[illegible].

1071

[illegible] [illegible] Tubo [illegible] Pernie [illegible].

" 1. [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] 1871. [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] to [illegible] ".

Dendroeca aestiva.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1880.

May 23. [illegible] nest with 4 eggs.

July 14. Young on wing; the males still singing, especially at morning and evening.

Aug. 8. Still numerous.

1867.

May 16. [illegible].

" 25. [illegible].

June 1. [illegible] Cow [illegible] egg. [illegible] built over it us [illegible] two story nest.

Aug. 16. Heard several males in full song.

1868.

May 2. [illegible].

" 3. [illegible] orchards.

" 1[illegible]. [illegible].

June 6. Found a nest in which a Cow Bunting's egg was buried

1869.

May 5. A male singing.

" 28. [illegible] four fresh eggs.

1870.

" 3. Two males.

" 6. One male.

" 8. All [illegible] low [illegible] as yet.

" 1[illegible]. Go[illegible] arrival.

Sept. 2[illegible]. Two [illegible].

1871.

May 5. A male.

" 8. G[illegible].

1865.

May 2o. Nest one egg (Deane).

1867.

Dendroeca aestiva.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1874.
May 12. One building a nest in a honeysuckle bush in our garden; [illegible], nuptial [illegible] the birds had a nest in the [illegible] last year.

1875.

[illegible] 10. Not here.

" 12. Saw [illegible] day [illegible] very [illegible] lot of [illegible] into the fork of a lilac bush; she [illegible] d of her last [illegible] [illegible].

June 1. Nest four fresh eggs--fork of [illegible]--[illegible] [illegible] feet.

July 28. The young [illegible], already in full plumage, sing regularly in our linden trees every morning [illegible] low [illegible] [illegible].

Aug. 25. Have seen none in the swamps for four or five days, but saw a single bird in our linden this morning.

1876.
Aug. 27. Saw the last August 24.

1877.
Aug. 26. Saw the last to-day in Concord; most of them left about a week ago.

Dendroeca aestiva.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.
June 4. Saw a pair, male and female, among the plum trees in the garden. This species was seen at Bethel last year by Mr.Maynard, but neither last year nor this did we detect it any where between Bethel and Upton.

Dendroeca aestiva.

1875.
June 19. Numerous at Townsend. Not seen elsewhere during this trip.

1876.
May 8. One (Chatham, Mass.).

Dendroeca caeruleoscens.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1868.

May 23. A male.

1869.

May 21. Two males.

" 23. A male six inches.

Oct. 5. One (Concord).

1870.

May 1[illegible]. Two males (Concord).

Sept. 18. A male.

" 28. A female

Oct 12. male.

" 13. A male, the last.

1871

May 15. A male six inches.

" 17 Female.

" 19. Two males

" 22. A female, the last.

Sept. 29. A male in the pine swamp.

1875.

May 13. A general arrival in Belmont.

" 21 Saw seven females and one male on a wooded knoll near the Willows.

1876.

May 8 Woodale shot a male at Lakefield

" 22. A female (Belmont).

Sept. 22 One (Concord)

Oct. 4. Three (Concord).

" 7. A male and female (Concord).

Dendroeca caerulescens.

1873.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

Aug. 11. Came upon a brood of four very young birds in first plumage, attended by both parents. The family moved rapidly through the woods, keeping rather low down, the young twittering loudly and incessantly. One note of the adult is a soft cluch precisely like that of Junco.

Sept. 22. Several along the banks of Cambridge River. Their ordinary note is exactly like that of the Junco.

1879.

May 25. A single male singing in the woods.

June 9. Common below the Dixville Notch.

" 18. Set A-4. -- Incubated about four days. Nest in Yew directly under a large prostrate log and about fifteen inches above the ground. Male singing about thirty yards off. The female started from the nest when I was about fifteen feet away and quickly returned, chirping incessantly, when the male joined her and flitted about near by quivering and trailing his wings, and spreading his tail. The locality was a hillside covered with spruce and beach with an undergrowth of Yew.

" 20. They are much more abundant along the Anover road than I have ever found them elsewhere in this region. I think they prefer higher land than that about the Lake. I heard three males singing at one time to-day, and many single ones, all in woods where Viburnum lantanoides formed the only undergrowth, there being no ground hemlock or young firs.

" 24. Abundant in Grafton Notch.

1880.

June 8. A last year's nest in Yew. Like the two found last week, and unlike the one taken last year, it was placed in the fork of an upright spray and could be seen several rods off. These nests, with their thick walls of inner felted bark and lining of black rootlets, are at once distinguishable from those of any other Warbler breeding here.

" 10. Set B-3. Incubated about eight days--arbor-vitae shrub among yew--height twelve inches; female slid from the nest when I was within about twelve feet. She returned almost immediately and showed great anxiety, chirpchirping sharply, jetting her tail and dropping her wings like a Redstart, and flitting about within two feet of my head.

Dendroeca caerulescens.

1880.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 10) Set C-3. Upright fork of Yew; height fifteen inches; rather conspicuously placed and visible ten yards off; female absent; male singing twenty yards away; edge of dense bed of Yew, west side of Great Island. The nest contained two eggs which were perfectly fresh. I took them, substituting two eggs of the Chipping Sparrow. Returning June 13, I found that the female had laid only one more egg. She was sitting and permitted me to almost touch her.

1881.

May 14. Arrived to-day.

Dendroeca caerulescens.

1870.
July &
Aug.

Abundant the males singing as late as July 30. Young on wing August 1. The males of all ages always went in little flocks by themselves, the femles in separate flocks. When in mixed flocks of other Warblers, however, both sexes were occasionally found together (Profile House, N.H.).

1869.
July &
Aug.

Common, breeding, about the Geln House, N.H. They were found in the depths of the forest invariably on or near the ground in under-growth, the males sang freely.

Dendroeca coronata.

1868.

Middlesex County, Mass

Jan. 27. Saw one on the lower [illegible] of the Waverly Hill, Belmont. He was feeding on the berries of the green brier vine and occasionally launched out in the air as if after insects. He looked like a king bird.

Apr. 17. Five [illegible].

" 18. A [illegible] in the [illegible] op-rose bush [illegible] of the [illegible]. ~~During the~~ [illegible] it stayed [illegible] and became so tamed that Wrens resorted to the margin of Fresh Pond in immense flocks, the [illegible] being literally alive with them. They hopped [illegible] about on the ground [illegible] edge, all [illegible] along in the same general direction. When [illegible] together [illegible] forced to give way; there must have been several thousand collected here. I saw only six or seven females in the entire number.

" 25 During this

May 3. Several.

" 6. Numbers.

Oct. 9. Several.

Nov. 7. One, the last. They have been scarce this autumn.

1869.

Apr. 17. One.

" 28. Abundant.

May 23. A pair (Cambridge).

Oct. 1. Suddenly appeared to-day in large flocks. I saw hundreds of them.

1870.

Apr. 7. A male.

Apr. 21. Numbers, the males singing.

May 3. Still numerous

Sept. 19. General arrival.

Oct. 22. The migration is at its height and the whole country alive with them.

1871.

Apr. 13. Two.

" 21. Abundant. Males in full song.

Dendroeca coronata.

1871.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(May 2). About fifty in the Fresh Pond swamps.

" 14. Two, the last

Sept. 19. General arrival.

Oct. 13. Literally swarming.

Nov. 3. Still numerous.

1874.

May 18. Abundant yesterday and numerous to-day; they are staying unusually late and it seems strange to see them in company with _.striata_ _D.maculosa_ and _Myiosiocles pusillus_ as I did to-day.

1875.

Apr. 27. A small flock seen this morning.

" 30. A few in a flock of several hundred _Dendroeca hypochrysea_ in the woods bordering Hal on Pond (See note under latter species).

May 30. Still very abundant.

Oct. 3. Abundant.

Nov. 3. At least thirty (Watertown).

1876.

Apr. 25. A number in Waltham.

May. 1. Still abundant.

" 2. Numerous (Concord).

" 11. Still abundant but most of those remaining are females.

" 13. Still abundant (Watertown).

" 18. Two males (Cambridge).

" 23. Two at Concord, the last.

Sept 29. General arrival (Concord).

Oct. 27. They are getting scarce (Concord).

Dendroeca coronata.

Middlesex County, Mass

1877.

Sept.24. A number, the first this autumn (Concord).

1879

Apr. 21. A single male in the willows.

May. 1. Most of them are gone. They were abundant in the willows on the 26th.

" 6 As is frequently the case we have had two flights of this species this spring. I saw the first a single male April 21. April 26 they were abundant; May 1 they were nearly all gone; from May 1 to 4th I could find none anywhere in the country. Yesterday I saw about twenty and to-day six or eight.

" 13. Several in the willows.

Oct. 4. Abundant in the birches (Concord).

" 18. Exceedingly abundant at Concord.

1880.
Apr. 27. Two in the willows

1881.
Oct. 27 Unusually scarce this autumn; I have not seen a dozen in all since their arrival September 28 (Concord).

Dendroeca coronata.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
June 9. Three nests found yesterday and to-day were built in young firs about breast high they were all large, deeply hollowed and lined chiefly with feathers, they contained four eggs each all far advanced in incubation.

1874.

July 31. The young chirp in more gutteral tones than the other young Warblers, and continue calling for a longer time without secession.

Aug. 7. Shot a young male without yellow on the rump.

1876.

June 11. A second nest among the firs behind the mill. It was built about ten feet above the ground in a small isolated spruce in the middle of an opening. The female was sitting and when started off, chirped sharply, bringing up the male who had been singing some thirty yards away. The nest contained four perfectly fresh eggs.
I also took the nest found yesterday no more eggs had been laid and the nest was evidently deserted. Its position was similar to that of the last but it was lower, about seven above the ground and five below the top of the tree..

" 12. Two nests, the females of each sitting on four fresh eggs. The first nest was in a spruce sapling about seven feet from the ground and five from the top of the tree. The female slid off as I was about to touch her with my hand. The male was singing about one hundred yards away. The tree was an isolated one standing on the edge of an open field. The second nest was about fifteen feet above the ground in a spruce growing in second-growth woods.

" 16. A recently finished but empty nest exquisitely lined with feathers. Male bird singing about a hundred yards away.

" 21. A nest in a small isolated spruce in a pasture contained two eggs, with embryos of small size. The nest was wet, and evidently deserted, the embryos dead and partially decomposed.

1879.
June 5. Nest in Pinus banksiana on the end of a point. Eggs incubated about tendays. Height twelve feet. This nest was on a horizontal branch about five feet from the trunk. It was so conspicuous that I saw it while paddling by in my boat. The female sat so closely that I shook the branch several times before she would start. When she did fly, however, she immediately disappeared and was not again seen.

Dendroeca coronata.

1880.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

May 28. Set G-4. -- Incubated two or three days; nest placed against the main stem but resting on some horizontal twigs in a slender, nearly dead Pinus banksiana; height fifteen feet; female sitting. When I began to climb the tree she glided down and lit in a bush; afterwards she came about my head chirping faintly. Small Island near B Point.

Sept. 9. Now flocking to the beds of wild rice along the shore and apparently feeding on its seeds.

1881.

May 12. Numbers. Singing yesterday at Bethel.

1882.

Oct.8-22. Abundant for about a week after our arrival. Last seen October 16. Usually found in mixed flocks; the only Warbler met with excepting the following.

1876.

June 10. A nest containing three eggs among the firs behind the mill.

Dendroeca coronata.

1869.

Jule 1. Numbers at Portland, Maine.

July 30. A male feeding young near the Profile House, N.H.

July & Aug. Rather common, breeding, at the Glen House, N.H.

1875.

Sept.29. Several on Coatue Point, Nantucket among stunted cedars (Nantucket).

1876.

Dec. 5. At least fifty in a tangled swamp bordering a brook (Marston's Mills,Mass.).

" 6. Abundant everywhere in large flocks (Marston's Mills, Mass.).

" 7. Abundant in the thickets along the river (Marston's Mills, Mass).

Dendroeca auduboni.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1876.
Nov. 15. A young male shot in Watertown by Frazar this morning; the bird is now in my collection.

D[illegible]oca mac losa.

Middl[illegible] x C[illegible], Mass.

1[illegible] 8.

Ma[illegible] 21. N[illegible] one female.

1[illegible]0.

[illegible] 20. S[illegible] males.

Oc[illegible] 1. On[illegible].

18[illegible]1.

[illegible] 17. A [illegible].

" 25 A male.

[illegible]p[illegible].21. A [illegible]d.

" 30. Fi[illegible] o P[illegible] Swamp; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with D.[illegible].

18[illegible]2.

[illegible] 21. S[illegible] [illegible] Lincoln and Cor-
[illegible]. T[illegible] [illegible]ocks, [illegible] [illegible] with
p[illegible] [illegible]d [illegible].

1[illegible]5.

[illegible] 1[illegible]. A [illegible] Willows, [illegible].

" 2[illegible]. S[illegible] [illegible] singing.

18[illegible].

Ma[illegible] 1[illegible]. A [illegible] (B[illegible]).

" [illegible]. V[illegible] [illegible] Concord.

S[illegible] [illegible]. On[illegible] Concord).

Oct. 2. S[illegible] (Concord).

" [illegible]. On[illegible] (Concord).

18[illegible]1.

S[illegible] [illegible]. S[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Pond S[illegible]p.

Dendroeca maculosa.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
June 9. A nest found to-day, and another yesterday, were each placed about breast high in small firs, and each contained four fresh eggs.

1873.
Sept.22. Saw several on Cambridge River.

1874.

July 28. Heard a male singing.

Aug. 8. Shot a young bird in perfect fall plumage.

" " Most of the young are now in full fall plumage.

1876.

June 9. A nest building in a spruce sapling about nine feet above the ground. The female busily at work upon it.

" 11. Seven recently completed nests; six empty, one containing a single egg, all built in fir shrubs; none over two feet above the ground.

" 15. A nest in a fir saplinh about four feet up, the female sitting on four fresh eggs.

" 16. Nest with four fresh eggs in spruce sapling; height four feet; I almost touched the female before she started off when, like most of the birds here, she immediately disappeared and did not again show herself.

" 18. Two nests, each with four eggs; all fresh.

" 19. Visited a nest which contained two eggs three days ago and found that the number had not increased although the female was sitting. Upon blowing them I found that they contained embryos.

1879.

June 4. Nest with four fresh eggs, twelve feet above the ground in a fir shrub. Female sat so closely that I nearly touched her.

" 7. Three empty but apparently finished nests.

" 10. Three sets of eggs, four, two, and five respectively; the set of five incubated about ten days, the others fresh; the nests all in small evergreens by the roadside, two in firs, one ina spruce; height from three to five feet. The parent of the set of five sat so closely that I almost touched her with my hand; she slid quietly off the nest and began chirping sharply, hopping about within a few feet of me, trailing her wings and jetting her widely spread tail nervously. She was in exceptionally high plumage and probably a very old bird which may account for the exceptional number of eggs in this set.

Dendroeca maculosa.

1879.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 13) Nest with young at least a week old and one egg containing a dead embryo.

" " Four sets of four eggs each, one set incubated about four days, another on the point of hatching the other two perfectly fresh. All four nests in the top of spruce sapling about eight feet high.

" 14. Set Q-4. -- Incubation five days; nest in fir shrub; height two feet. Female sat closely. I stooped over the nest till my face was within a foot of her before she flew off.

" 16. Set T-5. Incubated about six days; nest in top of fir shrub; height about two feet.

" 17. Set U-4. Nearly fresh. Nest on horizontal branch of tall spruce at its extremity, about eight feet above the ground, beautifully concealed under a flake-like layer of twigs, and almost pensile in character. This nest was found June 13 when it contained two eggs.

1880.

May 28. Nest. Two fresh eggs.

" 31. Set V-3. Fresh--small fir; height seven feet; female sitting.

June 4. Set W-4. Incubated about four days. Nest at end of drooping spruce limb, prettily hidden among the layers of needles; height seven feet. A nest of this species was taken on the same branch and in exactly the same spot last year.

" 10. Set Y-4. Far advanced- upright spray of "ground hemlock" (Yew); height five feet; female started eight feet away and disappeared in silence.

" " Set Z-4. Well advanced--upright spray of Yew; height five feet; female very shy; she flew from the nest before I was within ten yards of it.

" 14. Upright spray of Yew; height five feet; eggs deserted and addled.

1881.

May 12. A single male.

1874.

Aug. 3. Shot a young bird just from the nest.

1875.

June 17. Nest in the heart of the woods near the [illegible] of a horizontal spruce branch at least twenty-five feet above the ground; female sitting on four fresh eggs.

1876.

June 7. Three [illegible] apparently newly finished nests.

Dandrosea results.

1870.

Mains (Jas. Urbanoy).

(June 13) [illegible]

" " [illegible]

" 14. [illegible]

" 16. [illegible]

" 17. [illegible]

1871.

[illegible]

" 21. [illegible]

June 4. [illegible]

" 10. [illegible]

" " [illegible]

" 14. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dendroeca maculosa.

1868.
Aug. 1. A male feeding young (Profile House,N.H.).

1869.
July & Aug. Common in low spruces about the edges of the clearings, and in tangled undergrowth in openings in the woods Glen House, N.H.).

1870.
July & Aug. Common; took young in first plumage (Profile House, N.H.).

1875.
June 19. Several males singing among spruces in a pasture on the side of Mt.Monadnock (N.H.).

Dendroeca pennsylvanica.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.
June 16. Nest with three eggs nearly hatched.

1867.
June 4. Found a nest with four fresh eggs.

1868.

May 5. Several males singing.

June [illegible]. Two nests were found; one ready for [illegible] eggs.

" 12. Found a nest with four fresh eggs.

July 9. A male singing.

1869.

May 21. Shot a male.

June 12. Female building.

1870.

May 30. Several nests in low hazel bushes, one containing a fresh egg.

June 3. Nest, one fresh egg; in hazel as usual.

Sept. 16. Shot one in the Maple Swamp. It was in the green autumn plumage

1871.
May 15. Several.

1872.

June 5. A nest in Lexington with three eggs and one of the Cow Bird's.

" 12. A nest with one young bird with two eggs about to hatch and one addled egg. The female allowed me to almost touch her before she would leave the nest.

1875.

May 11 Seen at Lexington.

June 3. Three nests, two with three eggs each, the other with one egg and one of the Cow Bird. The female of this species sits very closely; one may almost touch her on the nest before she will start. The male usually sings within a hundred yards or less of the spot.

Dendroeca pennsylvanica.

1875.

Middlesex County, Mass.

June 8) Six nests, three deserted, two with four, one with five eggs. Three were in barberry bushes, two in hazel one in a bush unknown to me None were over four feet high. The female of this species sits closer than any bird I know I looked at one steadily to-day for several minutes with my face within less than a foot of her Her beautiful dark eyes returned my glance steadily enough, but the rapid pulsating movement of her body betrayed the beating of the anxious heart within. When started they made little noise but with drooping wings, and spread tails flitted about within a yard or two of me as if putting in a mute appeal for mercy.

1876.

May 11. One male Belmont .

1880.

May 5. One male, the first (Belmont).

1875.

July 28. Saw a brood of young at Wellesly's on the 26th, all in full plumage. One of them, evidently a young bird, was already practicing his song in a low warbling strain.

Dendroeca pennsylvanica.

1873.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

Aug. 14. Shot one in fall plumage.

" 26. Shot three young in fall plumage.

1874.

Aug. 7. Shot one in nearly completed fall plumage.

1879.

June 9. Common nearly up to the highest pass in Bixville Notch.

" 11. Nest with four eggs incubated about four days. Nest in hard hack bush, height four feet. (Hillside south of B Meadows; at least a dozen males singing in the vicinity).

" 21. Set N-4. -- Incubated three days--wild raspberry bush--height two feet--female sat closely--thicket by roadside.

Deadwood Pennsylvania

1873.

Rains (Lake Erhopon).

June 14. Shot one in fall alone.

" 20. Shot three young in fall alone.

1874.

June 7. Shot one in early morning and fall alone.

1876.

June 6. Dawson nearly up to the lighthouse from L. Huxville hotel.

" 11. Lost all four over two and a half days. Shot in second heel bush, height four feet. (Middle scent of 3 W. down; all lost - dogs - in a swamp in the valley).

" 21. Set W-4. -- Line road [illegible] -- old raspberry bush--height two feet--[illegible] close by--flushed by [illegible].

Dendroeca pennsylvanica.

1875.
June 19. Several among young spruces in a pasture on the side of Mt.Monadnock (N.H.).

Dendroeca castanea.

1870.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Sept.13. Took one in the autumnal plumage; it was with a number of D.striata which it closely resembles in motions and general appearance.

" 22. Another taken to-day; it was in the same piece of woods as the last but kept aloof from the small companies of D.striata that filled the tree tops.

" 26. Took still another (in the Maple Swamp).

1871.

Sept.30. H.Henshaw took one in immature plumage.

1872.

May 27. Shot seven in Watertown. There were twenty or thirty in oaks on the hill behind French's. They were nearly all females and all were excessively fat.

Dendroeca castanea.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-June 10. More abundant than any other bird in this locality. Found everywhere in the woods (except in the denser arbor-vitae swamps) but most numerous in mixed growths. They kept chiefly in the very tops of the highest spruces, and as they frequently sang fifteen minutes or more in one place without apparently moving, they were most difficult to find and shoot. In motions they were slow and sluggish like that Black Poll Warbler, but unlike that species were never fat. We seldom saw them in deciduous trees. Their song was a shrill, feeble, cheeping note, repeated three or four times, and varied considerably in different individuals. Sometimes it was a simple zee-zee-zee like that of the Golden-crest Kinglet; at others more musical and warbling, closely resembling those of the Redstart. Two nests were found, both placed near the extremity of horizontal spruce branches about twenty feet above the ground. They were large and bulky, and scarcely distinguishable from those of the Purple Finch. One contained two fresh eggs June another three fresh eggs June 9.

1872.
June 3-14. Abundant and migrating up to June 5. After this date their numbers were reduced one half, although numbers remained to breed. The difference between the song of this species and that of D. tigrina is subtle but distinctly marked. The notes are fewer, rarely exceeding three repetitions of the word zee

1873.
Aug. 9. Shot a young bird in first plumage.

1874.
July 30. Shot one in first plumage.

1876.

June 15. Abundant on the south shore of the Meadows in a growth of rather young spruces.

1879.

May 24. About six of both sexes, apparently not paired. Males singing.

June 1. This species, like the Cape May and Tennessee Warblers, seems to have entirely deserted this region. At least those seen near the Lake House May 26 have disappeared. Yesterday I visited a spot where they abounded in 1876, but not one could be found, nor was it either seen or heard during my trip up Cambridge River, May 29.

" 3. A male singing on B Point.

Dendroica castanea.

Moino (Jako Umbaogo).

1871.
May 30-
June 10. More abundant [illegible] in Loodlity. Found everywhere in the woods (except in the denser arbor-vitae swamps) but most numerous in mixed growths. They keep chiefly in the very tops of the highest spruces, and as they frequently sang fifteen minutes or more in one [illegible] continually moving the more out difficult to find [illegible]. [illegible] more slow and [illegible] like [illegible] soil [illegible], but unlike that species were lower [illegible]. No [illegible] seen in decidu[illegible] forests. Their song was [illegible], terrible, [illegible] rapidly into, repeated [illegible] or four times, and varied considerably in different individuals. Sometimes it was a single zoo-zoo-zoo like [illegible] of the Yellow-throat Ly-lot; at others more musical and warbling, closely resembling [illegible] song. Two nests were found, both placed near the extremity of horizontal spruce branches about twenty feet above the ground. They were large and bulky, and necessarily difficult [illegible] the parents flew. One contained [illegible] another three [illegible].

1872.
June 8-
14. [illegible] June [illegible]. After this date [illegible] reduced [illegible], although numbers remained [illegible]. The difference [illegible] of this species and that of D. virens is [illegible] but distinct, however. The males are lower [illegible] three possibilities of [illegible].

1873.
May [illegible]. Shot a young bird in first [illegible].

1874.
July 20. Shot one in first [illegible].

1875.

June 16. Abundant on the south shore of Lake Superior in a growth of rather young spruces.

1876.

May [illegible]. About six of both sexes, apparently [illegible] [illegible] singing.

June 1. Thin [illegible], like the [illegible] Chamaeleo [illegible], so [illegible] easily mistaken [illegible]. At least [illegible] near the Lake Superior [illegible] plateau. Visited every [illegible] visited a spot where [illegible] in 1870 but could not find [illegible] found, nor was it either seen or heard [illegible] trip up Washburn River, May 30.

" 8. A [illegible] Point.

Dendroeca castanea.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.
(June 18) A male singing on Great Island. The song is a simple zee-zee-zee, very quickly given. It closely resembles the ordinary note of Regulus satrapa, but has a more ringing quality. There also I think, one or two pairs breeding west of the Peaslee Farm, but I know of none elsewhere and the bird is decidedly rare here this season.

1880.
May 16. Numbers seen to-day.

1881.
May 19. Several in the woods near the middle dam..

1876.
May 31. Heard a number singing. The song is very uniform in different individuals, and is almost indistinguishable from the feebler variation of the Redstart. It also resembles the tzee, tzee, tzee of Regulus satrapa.

Dendroeca castanea.

1873.
Nov. 22. Author Smith tells me that this species as very common in Brookline in the spring of 1872.

1874.
May 19. Two males taken by Goodale somewhere near Boston.

Dendroica striata.

18[illegible].

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 28. N[illegible]rs, [illegible].

Sept. 14. One.

Oct. 11 For[illegible] S[illegible] [illegible] still [illegible]d. The [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] in company [illegible] Blue Birds and a [illegible] of [illegible]ls.

1[illegible].

May [illegible]. One.

June 1. G[illegible].

" [illegible]. A [illegible].

Sept. 11. N[illegible].

[illegible]. One.

18[illegible].

May 1[illegible]. Abundant.

" [illegible]. G[illegible] [illegible]rival.

June 1[illegible]. One (C[illegible]).

Sept. 1[illegible]. Abundant. F[illegible].

" 1[illegible]. D[illegible] s[illegible] [illegible]rs.

18[illegible].

May 1[illegible]. A[illegible].

" [illegible]. G[illegible].

" [illegible]. [illegible] s[illegible]; several [illegible]s [illegible]-[illegible].

" [illegible]. One

Sept. [illegible]. Several.

" 1[illegible]. Two

" 1[illegible]. Abundant.

18[illegible].

May 24. Arrived on [illegible] several. They are not a[illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] songs occasionally [illegible].

Dendroeca striata.

1874.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(May 30) Still abundant.

June 3. Saw one in Waltham. The bulk departed three days ago.

" 5. Heard one to-day.

Sept. 22. Swarming [illegible].

Oct. 2?. Have seen none for several days and think the bulk of the migration has passed.

1875.

May 20. Saw one.

" 25. Still abundant; although most of the other migrants have departed.

" 27. Saw a few; all the other migrants except Canada Flycatchers have disappeared.

" 31. Abundant; the migration is apparently at its height.

June 5. Still present in small numbers.

" 6. Heard the last to-day.

Sep. 6. Shot one in the Maple Swamp.

" 7. Abundant everywhere this morning.

1876.

May 21. Heard the faint zone-like notes of several males in our garden.

" 28. Numbers in Concord.

Sept. 23. Swarming (Concord).

Oct. 2. Getting scarce (Concord).

1878.

May 26. General arrival.

Sep. 28. Exceedingly numerous [illegible]. The notes so [illegible] the live oaks at this season, the [illegible] wor[illegible] according fall [illegible] of the day in the woods is still fresh. The name "Autumnal Warbler" is misleading, [illegible] for this bird. Go [illegible] of this season and [illegible] to find them; the [illegible] trees along the village streets; the [illegible] and orchard; willow [illegible] bushes by brook sides; birch [illegible] where yellow leaves cover the ground; and the [illegible]

Dendroeca [illegible].

18[illegible].

Middlesex Co[illegible], Mass.

(Sep. 29) Woodlands where the Jay, Screech Owl and Squirrels [illegible] and clear; --[illegible] shade [illegible] active [illegible]. This [illegible] small [illegible] or [illegible] A [illegible] heard in [illegible] or [illegible] and [illegible] to see [illegible] all sides of you. Finally, one of [illegible] Sylphs appears and of [illegible] bright, [illegible] himself [illegible] half opened wings as he peers under the [illegible] leaf; the next [illegible] in [illegible] of air above, and [illegible] less [illegible] than [illegible] Flies [illegible] of the oak beyond. Occasionally [illegible] scene [illegible] ground [illegible] leaves and [illegible] cobwebs [illegible] and [illegible] vines. Despite [illegible] obesity, they are very active, [illegible] ones ~~---~~ ~~---~~ can be easily [illegible] by their peculiar flight and plump appearance. The [illegible] plumage of this and several other warblers harmonizes perfectly with the tints of [illegible] yellowish-green foliage.

Oct. 15. The [illegible] scarce [illegible] seen [illegible] fall (Concord).

1881.

Sep. 21. Fairly [illegible] [illegible] out.

" 22. Saw only one or two in [illegible] swamps where they have been [illegible] scarce so far [illegible] season.

Oct. 13. The woods on Hall's Hill, Concord were fairly alive with these Warblers. They seemed to be migrating by daylight, starting from the hill in small flocks and flying [illegible] high in air.

" 2[illegible]. One among birches, [illegible] firs for several days (Concord).

Dendroeca striata.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 31. S female shot this morning was the only one seen, although they were abundant yesterday (May 30) in the blossoming apple orchards at Bethel.

1872.
June 2-5 Not common, evidently migrating. Saw them all the way up from Bethel, June 2. None were seen at the Lake after June 5.

1873.

Aug. 25. Shot one an immature bird in fall plumage.

Sept. 3. Shot two on Cambridge River and saw others.

1876.
June 17. Heard a male singing near the house this morning; it was probably a late straggler. A week ago they were common.

1879.

May 25. A single male with other Warblers in the plum orchard.

June 9. Very common for three miles east of Dixville Notch; males in full song.

1880.

May 27. Abundant in the woods at the mouth of Rapid River.

" 31. Singing everywhere this morning.

Bordnoose entrists.

Tsino (Jako Umbanoy).

1871.

May 1. [illegible] on a [illegible], although they were [illegible] pre-[illegible] (May 10) in the [illegible] Lo [illegible] of [illegible].

1872.

June 4. [illegible] overnight. Can [illegible] all the way up [illegible], June [illegible]. [illegible] at the Tsino [illegible] June [illegible].

1873.

Aug. 26. [illegible] Tsino [illegible].

Sept. 8. [illegible] Lava [illegible].

1874.

June 17. [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] orning; it [illegible] Jako [illegible]. A [illegible] they were [illegible].

1875.

May 5. A [illegible] Wordsworth [illegible] plume or-[illegible].

June 9. [illegible] Maxwill [illegible]; [illegible] May.

1876.

[illegible]. [illegible] of Rapid River.

[illegible]. [illegible] Tsino [illegible].

Dendroeca striata.

1867.
Sept.28. Numbers clinging to clap-boards on the side of a barn, apparently collecting spiders (Plymouth,Mass).

1869.
July & Aug. Rather common, breeding among small spruces at the clearing (Glen House,N.H.).

Dendroeca blackburniae.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1871.
May -- A fine male in the top of a tall elm in Cambridge; my attention was first attracted to it by its song which was loud and striking.

1875.

May 11. Seen at Newton.

" 13. Shot a male in Belmont.

" 24. Two males singing in Belmont.

Dendroeca blackburniae.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-June 10. Although common this species was not nearly so abundant as the Bay-breasted Black and Yellow and Cape May Warblers. A female shot June 9 had not begun incubating.

1872.
June 2-5 Very numerous and evidently migrating, small companies being found everywhere, often in thickets and brush piles by the roadside. After June 5 they became settled for the season.

1874.

Aug. 6. Shot one in first plumage, and apparently just from the nest, in a mixed flock of Warblers among second growth birch and poplar.

" 8. Most of the young are now in full fall plumage.

1876.

May 27. Very abundant to-day and I frequently heard six or seven males singing at once. Their song is somewhat like that of Parula and may be represented by the sylables tseep, tseep, tse-tse-tse, with the last three notes on a higher key than the first two.

" 29. I noticed to-day that these warblers have retired to the tree-tops, and that each male kept to his own domain and defended it against all invaders.

" 30. The weather became suddenly cold again last night and these Warblers were again collected into flocks this morning, keeping near the ground in sheltered, sunny nooks.

1879.

May 22. A single bird near poplar tavern.

" 24. A single female yesterday. About a dozen of both sexes to-day; the males in full song.

" 27. Three adult males hopping about in a tree top with other Warblers, occasionally even descending to the ground.

" 29. Duringa a trip up Cambridge River to the sluice this Warbler was the most abundant species observed. One male was singing in a very unusual manner its notes resembling those of D. tigrina.

June 3. Not only the most abundant of the genus here this season but actually outnumbering all the other Sylvicolidae put together.

" 5. A female shot to-day evidently would not have bred for sometime.

Doorkeeper Gilchrist.

Saint Jean Baptiste.

1871.

[illegible] 30-
June 10. [illegible]
[illegible] 1 [illegible]
[illegible]

1872.

June 4-5 [illegible]
[illegible]

1874.

Aug. [illegible]
[illegible]

" 8. [illegible]

1876.

May 27. [illegible]
[illegible]

" 28. [illegible]

" 30. [illegible]

1876.

May [illegible]. [illegible]

" [illegible]. [illegible]

" 27. [illegible]

" 28. [illegible]

June 8. [illegible]
[illegible]

" 8. [illegible]
for something.

Dendroeca blackburniae.

1879.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 9) Conspicuous by its absence every where beyond Errol.

1880.
May 16. Numbers here already.

1881.
May 12. Numbers singing about the Lake; seen yesterday at Bethel.

Dendroeca blackburniae.

1869.

July & Aug. Very common with their young, keeping entirely in the tops of the highest forest trees. They must breed earlier than the other Warblers of this region as their young were all well fledged by July 20 (Glen House,N.H.).

Sept. 3. Saw numbers (Forks Kennebec,Maine).

1873.

Nov. 22. Author Smith tells me that this species was very common in Brookline in the spring of 1873.

1875.

June 17. A male singing a few miles north of Ashburnham, and I think within the boundaries of Massachusetts.

" 19. A male singing among spruces in a pasture on the sides of Mt.Monadnock (N.H.).

Dendroeca virens.

Middlesex County, Mass.

18[illegible].
June 16. Nest with two fresh eggs.

18[illegible].
June 24. Found a nest with young and saw the old bird feeding them; the bird was in full song.

1888.
May 5. Several males.

18[illegible].

Apr. 30. A male singing.

June 12. Nest containing four eggs placed towards the end of a branch of a bush in an open rocky pasture some distance from any trees and about [illegible] feet from the ground. The female [illegible] close.

Nov. 11. One in yellow flowers.

18[illegible]0.

May 1[illegible]. Numbers.

Oct. 1[illegible]. One [illegible].

18[illegible]1.
Apr. 30. General arrival (Medford).

1873.

May [illegible]. A little [illegible] singing.

June 8. A nest [illegible] with [illegible] eggs and one of the Cow Bird's. The female started off before I got half-way up the tree, and beyond an occasional chirp, or a sly peep at me now and then from a neighboring cedar, showed but little anxiety. The nest was saddled on the horizontal limb of a yellow pine about sixf feet from the main trunk, twenty feet above the ground and perhaps ten feet from the top of the tree. This nest was found June [illegible] when it was empty.

" 15. A nest in a yellow pine (height about [illegible] feet) was [illegible] and had the lining torn out.

Dendroeca virens.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1873. Sept.22.	Saw several to-day.
1881. May 12.	Numbers.

Dendroeca virens.

1868. Aug. 5.	Saw a male near the Profile House, N.H.
1869. July & Aug.	Sommon near the Glen House, N.H.
1870. July & Aug.	Rather common near the Profile House, N.H.
1875. July 17.	Common at Mt.Wauchusett.

D[illegible]

1928.

[illegible]

Apr. 24. A[illegible]

J[illegible] 1. Sc[illegible]

1[illegible].

Apr. 17. A[illegible]

O[illegible] S[illegible]

[illegible] 15. S[illegible]

1[illegible].

A[illegible] 14. S[illegible]

" [illegible] A[illegible]

[illegible] 1[illegible] S[illegible]

1[illegible].

A[illegible] 6. A[illegible] (3[illegible]). by R. Deane –

" 8. G[illegible]

1[illegible].

A[illegible] 1[illegible]. T[illegible]

1[illegible].

A[illegible] 13. S[illegible]

1[illegible].

[illegible] 13. A[illegible]

Dendroeca pinus.

1874.
June 18. Common (Marston's Mills, Mass.).

1875.
July 8. Abundant and one of the most characteristic birds here, I frequently heard three males singing at once (Marston's Mills, Mass.).

1882.
July 2. Abundant from Portland to Norway, Maine, in groves of Pinus rigida; not seen west of Norway.

Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea.

1868.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Apr. 18. A number [illegible] in [illegible] song. The song closely resembled that of the Yellow-rump Warbler.

" 25. Hundreds on the shores of Fresh Pond during a snow-storm. (See note under Dendroica coronata).

May 3. Several.

" 7. One, the last.

1869.

Apr. 3. One.

" 15. One.

1870.

Apr. 11. At [illegible] Ville (Maryland).

" 21. Abundant [illegible].

Sept.-Nov. Not [illegible] in spring.

1871.

Apr. 7. Several males in full song.

" 12 Abundant [illegible], [illegible] in full song.

" 22. Still [illegible].

May 2 About a dozen [illegible] Yellow-rumps.

" 7. Three or four, [illegible] last.

Oct. 15. A young bird shot (Atkinson).

Oct. 22. Several.

1874.

Oct. 15. Several [illegible] Concord [illegible].

" 18. Saw several [illegible] Run, [illegible].

" 17. Large numbers in [illegible]. Their calls [illegible] of Dendroica discolor or Dendroica [illegible] and [illegible] from those of D. palmarum.

1875.

Apr. 27. Several [illegible]; [illegible] one [illegible],-- on [illegible] 12 h.

Dendroeca palmarum hypochrysea.

1875.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

(Apr. 30) A flock of several [illegible] collecting in the woods bordering Walden Pond. They were [illegible] hence [illegible] species of Diptera which [illegible] were [illegible] along the edge.

May 20. A few [illegible] of [illegible].

Oct. 14. A [illegible] about [illegible] of the trout-pond in "Fairyland", Concord.

1876.

Apr. 25. Several [illegible] Walden.

" 26. A [illegible] in Concord. [illegible] still [illegible] and [illegible].

May 1. Still abundant.

" 2. Numerous (Concord).

" 8. Several in our garden, [illegible] last.

Oct. 2. Several (Concord).

" [illegible] A few (Concord).

" 10. Abundant [illegible] Concord, but invariably found only [illegible] [illegible] this season.

" 13. A few [illegible] birches in Concord. The ground covered by [illegible] inches of snow made [illegible] this day.

" 27. One (Concord).

1877.

Sept. 2. A [illegible] (Concord).

1878.

Apr. 21. An [illegible].

" 25. A [illegible] Willows (B[illegible]) in company with Yellow-rumps which [illegible] exceed in numbers. They spent [illegible] on the ground, hopping about in little companies in the middle of the road. The males were singing; their notes are much like those of the Yellow-rump, but more abrupt and explosive, and perhaps a trifle louder.

May 1. They are nearly gone.

" 7. A single [illegible], probably the last.

Oct. 15. One in birches by roadside, in company with Yellow-rumps (Concord).

Dendroeca palmarum hypochrysea.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1880.
Oct. 7. Abundant in birches (Concord).

1881.

Oct. 7. One in birches, to first; over 2d (Concord).

" 27. They have been unusually scarce this autumn, I have seen only three (Concord).

Dendroeca palmarum hypochrysea.

1875.
Sept.30. One shot on Coatue Point, Nantucket.

Dendroeca discolor

1867.

Middlesex County, Mass.

June 8. Found a nest with four fresh eggs. The female remained on the nest till the last moment and then fluttered off. The nest was built on a low barberry bush. The male was singing about a hundred yards off.

" 15. Found a nest with three eggs. Young quite large.

1868.

May 14. Watched a male for some time. He would light about the middle of a cedar tree and slowly ascend to the top, hopping from twig to twig and occasionally stopping to utter his song: chee, che-che-che-che-che-che beginning slowly and quickly increasing in rapidity and shrillness; when the bird is near the sound produces a peculiar quivering on the ear of the listener (Belmont).

" 16. Saw about a dozen males in an old pasture overgrown with cedar trees and barberry bushes. They spend most of their time in the cedars but often descend to the bushes, and occasionally to the ground itself. Sometimes they would chase each other through the tops of the trees, clucking meanwhile very like the Field Sparrow. They seemed to be all males. (Belmont).

June 8. Found a nest just finished.

" 27. Several males singing (Belmont).

1870.

May 17. Found them unusually abundant.

Sept. 22. Took a single specimen among barberry bushes.

1871.

May 17. A general arrival of males (Belmont).

1870.

June 12. Two nests; one with newly hatched young and a rotten egg, the other with five eggs well advanced; both placed in barberry bushes in high rocky pastures thickly grown up to that shrub. Both birds when their nests were removed rebuilt them in the immediate vicinity. The male rarely sang more than two hundred yards from their sitting mates.

1874.

June 12. Two nests, one with four the other with five eggs, all well advanced. The females of both nests sat closely and the males appeared at the first alarm, both birds chirping very like Yellow Warblers and tilting their tails apprehensively. Neither of these nests were as deep as usual; one was lined largely with feathers; both nests in barberry bushes on Arlington heights.

Dendroeca discolo..

1875.

Middlesex County, Mass.

June 7. Two nests, four eggs each; both in [illegible] in a locality where have taken them every season. They were in rather exceptional situations, in low scattering barberries away from the thick clumps and not over three feet above the ground. One was so conspicuously placed that it could be seen thirty yards away. Neither of the females sat as closely as usual and had even difficulty in getting a satisfactory sight at one of them. He would start when I was still thirty feet away and fly directly to a grove of cedars about one hundred yards distant. The female of the other nest was equally as shy but rather soon started returning and began chirping near me. The nests were cradled between three or four upright twigs and presented a beautiful appearance among the pretty rose-colored blossoms with which the berries are covered at this season. The male is very close in the vicinity of her nest and decidedly shows his rivalry [illegible] the females [illegible] could find no nest; the majority of the birds are only straglers.

June 14. Empty nest.

July 8. Nest with two in first stage.

Dendroeca discolor.

1875.
July 6. Heard two singing (Marston's Mills, Mass.).

Siurus auricapillus.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1868.
May 9. About six males singing.

1868.
May 20. One.

1870.
[illegible] One.

1870.

[illegible] 4. Most two far advanced.

" . Most with four eggs, all hatched.

Sept. 11. One in the Maple Swamp, last.

1874.
June 8. Shortly after sunset, Ovenbirds were rising above the woods in all directions uttering the beautiful evening song. Like the least flycatcher I believe each individual goes up only once in an evening, and, having finished his performance, which is apparently a sort of evening hymn, composes himself for the night. Many of the notes are exquisitely sweet but the whole is marred somewhat by the interpolation (once or twice) of the ordinary tiresome song.

1875.

May 8. Seen at Newton.

June 3. Found two nests by accidentally stepping near them and starting the sitting female: the first glided quietly and quickly for a few rods then began tumbling about with spread wings; the second started just as I was putting down my foot directly in front of the nest. I accidentally stepped on her tail pulling out every feather and crushing a egg, which she had rolled out in her hasty exit. The first nest contained five eggs, the second four, all fresh.

" 11 Three nests in Lincoln, two with four, one with five eggs, all far advanced.

Sept. 9. Saw several.

1876.

May 11. One singing in the air this evening.

" 23. A female building. She carried [illegible] of leaves each time; the nest seemed to be nearly finished.

Sept. 28. One, [illegible] (Concord).

Siurus auricapillus.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1879.
July 17. The young are now well through the moult although still following their parents in chirping broods (Concord.

1880.
May 5. Two males, the first (Belmont).

1879.
July 17. The young are now well through the moult, although still following their parents chirping in broods (Concord)

Siurus auricapillus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.
June 3-
14. Not more than two or three seen.

1880.
June 10. Set G-4. Nearly hatched--on ground between two fir shrubs; female sitting. When started she glided off along the ground, with widely-spread tail and drooping wings, simulating lameness, exactly like the Water Thrush, but keeping perfect silence.

Siurus aurocapillus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.
June 3-
14. Not more than two or three seen.

1880.
June 10. Set 6-4. Nearly hatched--on ground between two fir shrubs; female sitting. When started she glided off along the ground, with widely-spread tail and drooping wings, simulating lameness, exactly like the Water Thrush, but keeping perfect silence.

Siurus naevius.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1867.
Sept. 8. Saw one in a perfectly dry garden.

1868.
May 5. One.

1869.
May 21. Several.

" 27. Several, the last.

Sept. 2. One at Sherman's Pond (Waltham).

1870.

May 15. One.

" 17. Abundant.

Aug. 16. Six or seven in our garden. The season is remarkably dry and hot.

Sept.26. One, the last. They have been unusually abundant this season, although the season has been very dry.

1871.

May 16. One (Belmont).

" 17. Abundant.

" 21. Still abundant; several in our garden lately.

" 25. Two.

Sept.25. Two, the last.

1874.

May 18. One seen.

" 28. Several in the Willows, one in full song.

1875.

May 14. Several in the Willows (Belmont).

" 25. Saw only one.

" 29. Numbers along the Assabet River, Concord. They have been gone from Cambridge for several days.

June 1. One in the Fresh Pond swamp.

" 5. Two in the Willows (Belmont).

Aug. 13. For the past three or four days I have heard the sharp chirp of this bird in our garden, and to-day shar-

Siurus naevius.

1875.

Middlesex Co[illegible], Mass.

(A[illegible].13)

ted one from under the sink-spout. They [illegible] most of their time, however, in the deep of all corn, where they search for food in the earth kept moist by the luxuriant shade. Judging by their calls [illegible] in this place. This bird [illegible] from [illegible], as [illegible], sheep [illegible] Hill [illegible].

" [illegible]. One in a maple swamp.

Sep[illegible]. 9. Saw several.

" " Still [illegible].

Oct. 1[illegible]. Saw one [illegible] on the shores of the Pond, in "Fair land", Concord; [illegible] one in the same place on the 1[illegible]th, and another in Cambridge on the 11th. These dates are late for Massachusetts.

1876.

A[illegible]. 25. Saw two in Mr. R[illegible]'s garden.

Oct. 7. Several among the Alder River, Concord.

1878.

Ma[illegible] 7. One in the Willows.

" 13. The Willows fairly swarming with them; I also noticed them in other places wherever swampy thickets occurred by the roadside, they sang but a little and were [illegible]; those shot were exceedingly fat.

Siurus naevius.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.
June 3-14. Not common around the lake but literally swarming in the swampy thickets bordering Cambridge River above the dam.- There was a striking uniformity in the songs of different individuals of this species. The male usually sings low down in the darkest recesses of his retreat.

1874.

Aug. 3. Saw one on Cambridge River.

" 18. One singing superbly on an Island in Leonard's Pond, his ringing warble soundingall the finer from the perfect silence around.

1879.

May 24. I discovered this evening that the Water Thrush sing in the air like the Oven Bird. I saw one rise to the height of several hundred feet above the tallest trees and then descend, uttering its usual song, followed by a continued, tremulous, varied, and exquisitely tender warble. This termination is very similar to that of the Oven-bird. The bird descends on an incline plane.

" 24. A single male singing yesterday. Numbers heard today.

" 25. At mid-day during a passing shower a male soared above the woods singing in the manner all ready described.

June 2. Nest with four eggs incubated about eight days, placed in the vertical side of a wall of earth adhereing to the roots of a fallen tree overarched by the earth in which the cavity had been excavated for its reception. This was additionally protected, both from the weather and observation, by a tangle of flexible earth-laden roots that hung down like a curtain before its entrance. I brushed against this curtain while passing, when the sitting bird fluttered out from behind it and tumbled out on the ground at my feet, simulating lameness. She did not utter any sound, however, and the two males singing in the vicinity did not come near the spot.

" 3. Two nests; one with four, the other with five eggs. Both sets incubated about six days. The first nest was in the side of an earth-laden root on the north side of B Point on the Lake shore. This nest was not concealed like the one found yesterday, being simply set in the side of the bank. I could see the eggs from a distance of ten feet. The female was not sitting but soon after I discovered the nest shehandrher mate appeared, both chirping sharply, showing much anxiety, and running over the mossy ground within six feet of me. The second nest was concealed nearly as perfectly as the one found yesterday; it was completely overarched by the bank which projected down above its entrance,and the eggs could not

Siurus naevius.

1879.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

June 3). be seen until I had torn away the overhanging earth. The female was sitting, she started off when I was within a few feet raising her extended wings above her back and spreading her tail tothe fullest extent. While I was packing the eggs she was constantly within fifteen feet of me and sometimes almost within reach of my arm. At first she was silent but shortly afterwards she began a sharp chirping. The male was singing meanwhile in the distance but he did not appear.

" 5. Nest containing four eggs incubated about ten days; in root bank, overarched by the earth above but not otherwise concealed. The eggs could be seen from in front. The female sat so closely that I walked past the face of the bank without flushing her. Upon returning and stooping down at its base she fluttered out directly under my nose. The nest was not more than six inches above the ground. I notice than when the earth bank is entirely above high-water-mark the nest is placed near the ground. When otherwise, it is higher in the bank, often near its top.

" 13. Set of five eggs incubated several days. Nest in cavity of root-bank about six inches above base. The female sat closely; I saw her on the nest and nearly touched yher with my finger tips when she slid off and glided about among the ferns like a mouse, expanding and spreading her wings above her back. She did not fly at all, but continued running about in this manner while we remained near the spot; she also kept perfectly silent. The male did not appear. This nest was simply overarched with the bank; it was in the depths of a gloomy swamp on B Point.

" 16. They rarely sing now except in early morning.

" 18. Took a young bird in first plumage apparently just from the nest.

1881.

May 12. Numbers in full song. Alva Cooledge heard them yesterday.

1880.

May 16. A number singing, several soaring above the woods and singing as they descend.

" 22. A female at work on her nest under the projecting bank of Cambridge River. The cavity in which she was arranging the outer rim of her nest had evidently been recently excavated; she gathered her materials from the water's edge and paid no attention to our near presence.

" 24. Two nests; one with two, the other with three eggs.

Siurus naevius.

1880.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(May 31) Set H-3. Fresh. Root bank on shelf protected by the overhanging earth above; female absent; male singing near by.

" 28. Set F-6. Fresh--root bank, eighteen inches above base; female sitting; she dropped to the ground and ran quietly off, nor did she return. This nest found May 24 when it had two eggs.

" " Set G-4. Incubation about two days; nest in root-bank near the top; entrance so narrowed by the overarching earth that the bird had difficulty in squezing out; she dropped to the ground when I approached and stole off along the dround like a mouse, afterwards returning and chirping faintly; position of nest five feet above the base of bank, and directly over a Winter' Wren's nest, newly finished but empty.

" 31. Two sets, five each, all incubated five or six days.

June 2. Set I-4. Incubated four days; root bank near lake shore; female sat closely.

" " Set K-5. Root bank just outside wood edge; female sat closely.

" " Set L-4. Fresh. Root-bank within fifty yards of preceding nest. This nest is probably a second one by the same birds whose nest was broken up by Crows or Jays last week (see May 28). The eggs correspond so exactly with those of Set B-4 taken within fifty yards of the same spot in 1879, that I think they must have been laid by the same bird.

" " Set M-4. Incubated four days. Bank of Swift Cambridge where the water had worn away the earth, leaving the bank a little overarching; nest three feet above the water; found May 22, when the female was at work lining the cavity which she had excavated.

" 3. Set N-4. Incubated five days. Root bank at the very bottom; female sitting; she came off only when my ~~fae~~ guides face was within a few inches of her.

" 8. Set O-4. Incubated seven days--root bank--overarched and nicely concealed by a projecting flake of earth. The female sat closely and after being flushed returned and repeatedly tried to enter the nest while we were standing within a few feet of it. The male also appeared, tilting and chirping incessantly.

" 9. Set P-3. Fresh--root bank, well concealed under overhanging shelf; female sat closely and made a great fuss. This set is the second laying by the parents of K-5. The two nests were in adjoining root-banks not twenty feet apart.

Siurus naevius.

1880.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 15) A nest containing five young nearly large enough to fly; we examined the root-bank two weeks ago but somehow failed to find the nest.

" 15. The song is a rich whit, tit, tit, ter-tit-ti-dee.

" 17. Brood of young on wing.

1881.

June	1.	Set	R-2.	Nest	in	upturned	roots	of	fallen	tree.	
"	"	"	T-4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	U-3.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	2.	"	V-4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	W-5.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	3.	"	X-4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Y-4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Z-5.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	1-5.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	5.	"	2-4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	3-5.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	26.	"	4-3.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

1880.

June 11. Set Q-3. Incubation [illegible] days--root bank in pocket [illegible] cavity; nest [illegible]; eggs found on the ground on the back side of the bank covered with mud; upon examination found a small hole through which they had rolled down.

Siurus naevius.

1868.
Aug. 7. Two males singing near the Profile House, N.H.

1869.
July &
Aug. Common near the Glen House, N.H. One which probably had a nest in a pile of old logs attacked every bird that approached the place.

Oporornis agilis.

1870.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Sept. The [illegible] Septem-ber 8 by [illegible]. O[illegible] 10 [illegible]. [illegible] on the 27th [illegible] [illegible] le bird [illegible]. Some [illegible] is [illegible] alive with them; [illegible] ly [illegible] [illegible], an[illegible] ld [illegible] morning. A[illegible] ps [illegible] the Maple Swamp [illegible]. This Warbler is [illegible] all [illegible] active [illegible] its [illegible], [illegible] great deliberation. I[illegible], quick walk [illegible] like that of the Oven Bird. Wh[illegible] f[illegible] yards [illegible] lo[illegible] motionless in [illegible] attitude [illegible]. You must shoot [illegible] slightest [illegible] wards, the bird [illegible] it is useless [illegible]. [illegible] lly [illegible] killed it is [illegible] often, penetrating several feet [illegible]. [illegible] Warblers swallow [illegible] larvae of [illegible] ble. As [illegible] six individuals [illegible] nd [illegible] few square [illegible], [illegible] the other [illegible] ed. O[illegible] these Warblers [illegible] passed freely from one [illegible], and [illegible] low flights across [illegible] meadow to [illegible] [illegible] ke. A[illegible] d [illegible] b[illegible]. The [illegible] heard, was [illegible] sharp, [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] or excited. [illegible] join a number of [illegible] robbing a Long-eared Owl, reiterating their sharp notes [illegible] [illegible] ce. At [illegible] le from [illegible] in its slow [illegible] and statuesque attitudes [illegible] perched. Its flight is swift and graceful [illegible] the Water Thrush. All [illegible] killed [illegible] fat [illegible] ly. Some [illegible] but [illegible] head, neck, and [illegible] in fat. [illegible] ly. Out of sixty specimens killed only [illegible] males.

1871.

S[illegible]. 7. Started [illegible] one [illegible].

" 12. Three.

" 13. One.

" 14. One.

" 16. Shot [illegible], [illegible] les.

"

Oporonis agilis.

Mi[illegible]lesex Coun[illegible], Mass.

1871.
(Sept.18) Si[illegible] shot, one [illegible] adult male.

1874.

Sept.22. Searching the Fresh Pond [illegible] only two.

" 23-25 Started [illegible] at Concord, on [illegible] birches on [illegible] hillside; their note is almost [illegible] that of the Nonpareil Warbler.

1875.

Sept.11. Two in [illegible] Maple Swamp. [illegible] loud, [illegible] ring.

" 13. Two in a thicket at the foot of Vassal Lane. As [illegible] to [illegible], for they [illegible] notes almost incessantly, each [illegible] walking up [illegible] on [illegible] jerking up its tail at frequent intervals. I [illegible] observed [illegible] of [illegible] feet, [illegible].

1876.

Sept.21. Saw one [illegible] at Concord. It flew from the [illegible] oak saplings on a dry hillside.

" 22. Found [illegible] on the 21st in precisely the same spot and shot it. It was [illegible] fat.

" 23. One [illegible] birches on a dry hillsop (Concord).

" 28. One [illegible] pollen [illegible] (Concord).

1881.

Sept.1[illegible]. I[illegible] 1880-81, when [illegible] killed [illegible] Connecticut [illegible] Maple Swamp [illegible] place consisted three [illegible] islands, separated from each other by narrow strips of open meadow, [illegible] surrounded by broader stretches of the same interspersed with shallow pools and ditches. The islands were [illegible] elevated above the surrounding marshes so as always beyond the reach of water [illegible] frequently [illegible]. They were wooded with [illegible] maples, which [illegible] the soil [illegible] damp and cool in [illegible] weather. Everywhere under [illegible] were [illegible] of Lycopus lamprocaulis, Clethra alnifolia, Prinos verticillatus, A. [illegible], A. [illegible] (the latter [illegible] twenty-five or thirty [illegible]), Vaccinium corymbosum and, around occasional pools, the [illegible] button-bush. There were also [illegible] wild apple trees and [illegible] now [illegible] Swamp white oak [illegible] of [illegible] birches and numerous native willows, especially

Oporornis agilis.

1881.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Sept. 20) in [illegible] r [illegible] trees [illegible]. The [illegible] were infested by [illegible] growth of [illegible] for [illegible] battle [illegible] ers and collectors like [illegible] tures. [illegible] be [illegible] trees was co [illegible] in September it [illegible] ous [illegible] als [illegible] are [illegible] deadly [illegible] 1880-81 [illegible] most of [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible]s.

[illegible] is sadly [illegible]ed. One island (the north-east [illegible]) has [illegible] d [illegible]. The other ([illegible] railroad) [illegible] all [illegible] or gone. The third [illegible] A[illegible] Brook remains practically [illegible] of [illegible] ed [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] s [illegible] ado. [illegible] Connecticut [illegible] killed [illegible], several in [illegible] to [illegible] years ago. The [illegible] and all [illegible] one [illegible] ed. The [illegible] oddity; it [illegible] foot [illegible] s [illegible] being shot [illegible], dropped like [illegible] in dropped [illegible] s [illegible] not be [illegible] rted [illegible]. All [illegible] silent. [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] ly like thrushes or [illegible] O. formosa [illegible] s. T[illegible] time [illegible] or [illegible] unobtrusive [illegible] than [illegible] ders [illegible] north [illegible]d. C[illegible] few [illegible] of [illegible] brief [illegible] S[illegible]ber days [illegible] os [illegible] s [illegible] e.

" 22 [illegible] d-l[illegible] ed. [illegible] es, [illegible] ld-[illegible] ou[illegible] s[illegible] the area [illegible] of [illegible] (Chester [illegible] er, [illegible] older [illegible]. Ov[illegible] moist [illegible] covered [illegible] beds of I[illegible]. [illegible] s[illegible] like [illegible] all [illegible] s [illegible] ry [illegible]

Oporornis agilis.

1881.

[illegible] Mass.

(Sept. 22) [illegible] of luxuriance. [illegible] overall, [illegible] the older [illegible] of berries, [illegible] or already [illegible] [illegible] Birds [illegible] trees [illegible]. Her [illegible] Oporornis [illegible]; [illegible] was [illegible] paradise for [illegible] [illegible] extraordinarily small [illegible]. [illegible] narrow [illegible] into [illegible] [illegible] or of the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] bird [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. But it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] attraction. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Oporornis we found their stomachs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] black berries.

" 23. From [illegible] Oporornis [illegible] [illegible] nature I should not describe his character [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. He is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Wren-like bird [illegible] [illegible] him. [illegible], hardly any two individuals behave [illegible] alike. Usually, it is true, they flit up to a low branch, where they sit quietly for [illegible] before taking a longer flight or returning to the ground. But some rise hurriedly and after perching jerk their tails [illegible] about nervously. It takes very little to alarm such individuals, [illegible] they will vanish so quickly that you [illegible] realise how they disappeared. If one [illegible] in this position [illegible] fired at and missed it is next to impossible to get another sight at him. Others [illegible] to be [illegible] that they will sit perfectly [illegible] within [illegible] of you, and perhaps [illegible] back to [illegible] while you are trying to get [illegible] away to shoot without [illegible] specimen. O. [illegible] would [illegible] in [illegible] merely [illegible] them. I killed one [illegible] in a very odd manner; it started from a [illegible] flew only [illegible] yards and dropped again. I [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible] quietly [illegible] course, but in [illegible] it could not shoot it. After [illegible] times it [illegible] took [illegible] to look [illegible], but [illegible] could not [illegible]. I [illegible] it [illegible] it towards me. A [illegible] [illegible] (there is [illegible] road) [illegible] Blackbirds [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. I [illegible] believe [illegible] Oporornis [illegible] it [illegible] head. Still [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Oporornis [illegible] of these birds

Oporornis agilis.

1881

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Sept.28) in the tops of the trees. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of them in the [illegible] willows at least twenty-five feet from the ground. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]tious [illegible], [illegible] usually perched on some dry twigs, motionless [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] themselves. More [illegible], but still not infrequently in [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] feeding [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] out of their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quick-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] head. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. From [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] various [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] two [illegible] noticed, all [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], until [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the cause of the commotion. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] fied quickly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The Connecticut Warbler is [illegible] one of the last [illegible] [illegible] phlegmatic [illegible] [illegible] curiosity. [illegible] some dry branch [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] breast [illegible] [illegible]ed. I [illegible] [illegible] times [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]llic. At a dis-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ger.

" 26. S[illegible] [illegible] O. agilis [illegible] [illegible], seen [illegible] [illegible] S[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Swamp.

" 28. Two out of [illegible] [illegible] escaped. We saw both [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] could [illegible] not [illegible] they could not be found. It is only [illegible] good luck [illegible] [illegible]ed Connecticut Warbler. The [illegible] [illegible] others. [illegible] [illegible] O. agilis hopped [illegible] [illegible] of me. It sat still for a moment regarding me [illegible]ly, [illegible] [illegible] ground [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] walk, like [illegible] of [illegible]. A[illegible] [illegible] ascended a bush

Oporornis agilis.

1881.

Middlesex County, Mass.

$Sept.28.) Hopping from twig to twig in [illegible] for insects, and occasionally [illegible]. Its entire song was the lisping trill common to most of the [illegible], and exactly like that of [illegible]. As I [illegible] feet of it at the time [illegible].

" 8. Shot two, one an adult male, [illegible] male; the male was excessively fat, [illegible]. The fat of this Warbler is [illegible] as well as [illegible].

1882.

Sept.18. Shot four in the Middle State.

" 27. Shot two on the edge of [illegible] in a clump of alder bushes (East Lexington).

Oporonis agilis.

1875.
Sept.27. Shot one on the Nantucket Commons. It started under the horse's feet in a tract of thin beach grass, flying only a few rods before alighting and lying very closely when I approached.

Geothlypis philadelphia.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.
May 21. Shot an adult male in our garden.

1875.
June 8. Shot an adult ~~male~~ female in the maple swamp. She was very tameand chirped at me anxiously in the same tone as an Indigo Bird, upon dissection I found that she would probably not have laid this season.

1877.
June 3. Shot an adult male in very high plumage in our garden, Cambridge. It was in a thicket of lilac bushes and was singing freely. It proved excessively fat.

Geothlypis philadelphia.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-
June 10.

Rather common. Haunting wood-edges and small clearings and grown up bushes. On the Stage road between Upton and Poplar Tavern we heard no less than seven males singing in the course of a single morning, they almost invariably sing from the protecting branch of some dead stub. Twenty or thirty feet above the ground. The ordinary note is precisely like that of the Maryland Yellow-throat. In addition they have a shrill petulent chirp inclined to be characteristic.

1872.
June 3-
14.

Common in a rather limited locality on the side of Upton Hill. They haunted brush fences, old log heaps, and thickets of raspberry bushes, rarely far from the woods and usually along their edges. Sometimes a pair would be found in some small but sunny opening well within the forest, but never actually under its gloomy shade. In their habits and motions they resemble G. trichas but are more timid and retiring as well as very much harder to shoot, for they plunge into their favorite thickets on the slightest alarm. Several males were shot in the very tops of the tallest beeches and birches along the wood edges at least seventy or eighty feet above the ground. In these situations they showed much activity, chasing insects among the branches and frequently singing. Although they sang from elevated and exposed perches, much oftener than G. trichas this practice seemed rather the exception than the rule the present season, for usually the song would be heard on or near the ground in the long heaps. It is a short but very sweet, rich warble sounding like whees-whees-whees-whees, tu-tu-tu-tuo. It varied somewhat with different singers, and was sometimes shortened to whees-whees-tuo-tuo. Occasionally they sang on wing soaring high in air like S. aurocapillus, prefixing a few extra notes to the ordinary ones, and at the end, closing their wings and dropping to the ground as if shot.

1874.

Aug. 11.

Shot a young bird in full fall plumage. Also shot two young just from the nest which I take to be of this species; they are darker about the head than the Maryland Yellow-throat, and rather larger. One of them, however, uttered the characteristic tshay of the Maryland and an adult female of that species was chirping anxiously near the spot.

" 13.

Shot a young male in full fall plumage, in a little opening on a wood path. This species is more deliberate in motions than the Maryland Yellow-throat, and I think does not jerk its tail at all. Its chirp, which I heard distinctly to-day, is almost identical with that of Siurus naevius.

Geothlypis philadelphia.

Yellow-throated Warbler.

1871.

[illegible]

1874.

[illegible]

1884.

[illegible]

Geothlypis philadelphia.

1874.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(Aug.14) Shot a young bird in full fall plumage among the sgrubery in the garden. It was very tame, allowing me to approach within a few feet. In addition to the sharp chirp already described it uttered the faint lisp common to nearly all Warblers. I shot one in nearly the same place yesterday afternoon.

" 20. Killed two, one an adult male in fall plumage.

1876.

May 29. Shot a male in a log heap. He jerked his tail repeatedly like Geothlypis trichas and uttered a harsh whink, wheink almost precisely like that of Oporornis agilis.

June 7. Explored the sides of Upton Hill thoroughly to-day without finding a single bird of this species.

" 11. One appeared behind the barn this morning and was in full song.

" 20. A male sitting motionless on a tall stub at least fifty feet above the ground singing at regular intervals.

" 24. Along the road between Upton and Poplar Tavern, we heard eight males singing this morning, most of them south of the Notch. In one spot two were singing within a few rods of each other.

1879.

May 24. A female seen in brush heap.

" 25. Two males singing, one in the brush-heaps behind the house the other near the Peaslee Brook.

" 26. A male among fallen tree-tops behind the house eluded me in the most provoking manner; creeping about like a Wren among the debris. Sometimes he would appear within a few yards of me, disappearing almost instantly, aand when next seen would be perhaps forty or fifty yards away. His gait was distinctly a "hop" but in other respects he resembled the Connecticut Warbler, especially in flight and in attitude when perched.

June 8. Nest with four fresh eggs among wild raspberry bushes in pasture on Upton Hill. Nest raised a few inches above the ground among the surrounding stems; female sitting. This nest was brought to me by Oscar Horse who described the female accurately, and when shown a number of Warblers od different species, unhesitatingly picked out a female Mourning Warbler from among the other skins as being the bird in question.

[illegible]

1874.

[illegible] (York: [illegible]).

(Apr. 16) [illegible]

" 20. [illegible]

1876.

May 22. [illegible] *Glory in Captivity.*

June 5. [illegible]

" 12. [illegible]

" 26. [illegible]

" 24. [illegible]

1879.

[illegible]

" 26. [illegible]

" 30. [illegible]

June 6. [illegible]

Geothlypis philadelphia.

1879.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 9) Two males, one just below Dixville Notch and the other near Colebrook.

" 11. A male singing in the top of a tall ash on the bank of Cambridge River about three miles above the dam.

" 20. Shot two on East Hill, Anover road. One singing in top of dead fir thirty feet high--the other singing in mountain maple.

" 21. Female shot in a thicket of wild raspberries on the hillside above Peaslee's spring was incubating.

" " A pair in the Raspberry thicket above Peaslee's spring. Motions similar to those of G. trichas--chirp identical with that of Oporornis agilis.

1880.

June 12. One male seen this morning; they are very scarce this season.

1881.

May 24. A male singing near Peaslee's spring.

" 28. Male singing on the top of a tall dead fir behind the Lake House.

" 30. During the drive from Upton to Bethel heard only three singing.

Geothlypis philadelphia.

1868.
June 1. One shot on Cape Elizabeth, Maine, by Deane; it was in spruces on the cliff near the sea.

1869.
July & Aug. Seen rather frequently, in one instance met a male accompanied by a female and several young. They frequented undergrowth about the edge of the clearing (Glen House, N.H.).

Geothlypis trichas.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.
June 9. Nest with one egg.

1868.

May 26. Saw one building.

" 4. Several males singing.

June 3. Found a nest just finished.

" 4. Found a nest containing three fresh eggs. The nest could scarcely be distinguished from a field Sparrow's and like it was raised about a foot from the earth, in the ground juniper so common in rocky pastures. The male was immature.

" 8. Found a nest with two fresh eggs

July 7. After an interval of silence the males are all singing again; hence I believe they have second broods.

" 25. A few males still singing.

Sept 27. Several.

1869.

May 8. A male.
Oct. 2. One

1870.

June 1. Nest, with four fresh eggs, attached to three or four upright fern stalks.

Oct. 24 An adult male

1871.
May 2. Several males.

1875.

May 11. Numbers.

June 1. Nest three eggs, and one Cow Bird's.

" 3. Two nests, one with three, the other with four fresh eggs. The first built among ferns, resting on the ground but by its own excessive bulk, supporting the eggs at the height of nearly a foot; the other in the top of a high ground-juniper at least three feet above the ground. The males of both stole off quietly, neither returning or chirping

Geothlypis trichas

1875

Middlesex County, Mass

(June 1[illegible]) Nest with four fresh eggs in the Fresh Pond Swamps It was elevated above the water at the height of about twelve inches, and supported between the upright stems of a button bush.

1876.

Oct. 27. An adult male (Concord).

1879.

Oct. 7. Saw one to-day, the first for two weeks.

" 14. Two in thickets by the roadside (Concord).

1880.

May 5. Several males, the first (Belmont).

1865.

June 10. Nest with four eggs (R.Deane).

1868.

May 16. Shot an immature male with the black of the head restricted to a line through the eye.

" 25. Shot an immature male similar to the one taken May 16.

" 26. An immature male with the black of the head restricted to a line through the eye was collecting the bark of a red cedar and working it into a nest which was placed in a ground juniper.

1875.

Sept.11. An adult male in the beautiful fall plumage.

Geothlypis trichas.

1874.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

July 28. The young when just out of the nest have precisely the same note as the adult bird.

Aug. 6. Several in a large swamp on the Tyler Pathe

Sept.13. Heard one singing.

1873.
Sept.22. Saw several on Cambridge River.

1882.
Oct.8-22 A single young male seen on the bank of Cambridge River, October 10.

Geothlypis trichas.

1869.
July & Aug. Abundant in the undergrowth about the Glen House clearing, N.H.

1870.
Sept.2-10. Abundant about Moxie Pond, Maine.

1874.
July 1. Common and apparently the only Warbler breeding on the Island (Nantucket).

1875.

July 8. Numerous (Marston's Mills,Mass.).

June 19. Abundant on Monadnock (N.H.) above Timberline, their songs differing appreciably from those of the lowland birds.

Icteria virens.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1874.
June 13. A male singing in a dense thicket near Arlington Heights.

Icterus virens.

1873.
Nov.22. Author Smith tells me that he has taken two specimens in Brookline.

W[illegible]s[illegible] [illegible]usilla.

18[illegible].

Middlesex Co[illegible] Mass.

Ma[illegible] 23. About [illegible] [illegible]zen [illegible]ng low bushes. They [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]e [illegible] fre[illegible]q[illegible]n[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]c[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ects. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ol[illegible] ng [illegible]s[illegible]bli[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]le [illegible].

" [illegible]1. S[illegible] [illegible] Concor[illegible] [illegible] D.s[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ects from blossomin[illegible] apple-[illegible]s.

18[illegible].
Ma[illegible] 2[illegible]. S[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 11 [illegible].

1[illegible].

Ma[illegible] 1[illegible]. A [illegible].

" 2[illegible]. Three [illegible]s.

1881.

Ma[illegible] 18. P[illegible].

" [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

1[illegible]3.
May 13. S[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]llows

18[illegible]4.
[illegible] [illegible]. Sho[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Willows.

18[illegible].

Ma[illegible] 14. A male [illegible] [illegible] Willows ([illegible]).

" [illegible]. N[illegible] [illegible]s in [illegible] [illegible]llows.

[illegible]5. S[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]le.

" 2[illegible]. A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Concord. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]ing [illegible]xpressio[illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]bl[illegible]d [illegible] of D[illegible] c[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ish.

18[illegible].

[illegible] 12. A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (B[illegible]).

" 2[illegible]. One singing in [illegible] garde[illegible]. The song [illegible]sembles tha[illegible] of S[illegible]rus n[illegible] but has none of [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ~~ssss~~ sho, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Vi[illegible]eo; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Wilsonia pusilla.

Middlesex County, Mass.

187[illegible].
[illegible] 14. [illegible] -de[illegible] Willows; they [illegible] exceedingly [illegible] er. Their [illegible] of [illegible]; [illegible] Dendroeca [illegible] oc-[illegible]. [illegible] like the Canada Flycatcher.

1868.

Sep. 18. Saw one in a thicket of bushes in the Maple Swamp. It was a young bird, very yellow, without the blackcap, and is the first that I have seen [illegible] in autumn.

Wilsonia pusilla.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.
June 2-5. P erhaps half a dozen specimens in log-heaps and thickets along wood edges; none seen after June 5.

1873.
Aug. 23. Shot a young female in perfect fall plumage among the alders on the banks of Cambridge River about three miles above the dam. It was in a mixed flock of Warbler and probably came from further north, although I have noticed no indications as yet, of any migration.

1879.

May 25. A single male with other Warblers in the plum orchard

" 27. A male in full song on a clump of firs on a hillside pasture.

" 28. A male singing loudly and steadily in the plum orchard in the garden early this morning. The song is very like that of the Nashville Warbler, but less flowing and more abrupt, in fact almost explosive in character. It seemed to cost the bird a strong effort to produce it.

1880.
May 31. A male singing.

1881.
May 21. Shot a pair in a clump of willows, in a bog behind the house.

Wilsoni canadensis.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1869.

May 20. Several in low bushes.

" 27. Several.

1870.

May 20. A male.

1871.

May 16. General arrival.

" 28. A male singing in our garden.

1872.

May 2[illegible]. Saw a number in the Willows and shot a pair.

" 30. One singing in a swamp near Sandy pond, Lincoln where I heard one June 17, 1871.

1873.

May 21. A single male in the Willows, Belmont.

" 22. Numerous in the Willows, Belmont.

" 24. Several males singing.

" 25. Saw only one.

" 27. Saw a single male. All the other migrants except Black-poll Warblers have disappeared.

" 28. Numbers at Concord. They have been gone from Cambridge for several days.

" 31. Abundant in Lexington. Saw least [illegible]

June 1. Abundant in the Fresh Pond swamp. Saw least [illegible]

" 3. [illegible] Lexington.

" 11. A [illegible] singing in [illegible] Pond in [illegible]

1874.

May 21. One seen by Frazar.

" [illegible]. Numbers (Concord).

1878.

May 13. [illegible] (Concord). Seen in Belmont yesterday.

Wilsonia canadensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-June 10. Generally distributed throughout the woods but no where very common; the females were evidently laying at the time of our departure.

1874.

Aug. 3. Shot a young bird just from the nest.

" 13. One of the few birds singing in the woods.

" 29. Shot an adult male in fall plumage which is much more beautiful than that of spring. He was in full song.

1876.
June 18. A nest exquisitely concealed in a hole in the side of a steep mossy bank. The hole extending in about six inches and the entire nest over-arched by intensely green moss. Female sitting on four fresh eggs, she flew from the nest when we were within about three yards of her. Locality a moss-carpeted glade shaded by one two large trees and in the heart of the woods.

1879.

May 24. A single male singing.

June 18. Set B-4. Incubated about eight days. Nest in a cavity excavated in a vertical wall of green moss growing on the face of the ledge and shaded by heavy timber. The female came about chirping sharply. The shell of the eggs were very hard.

" 30. Set C-5. On the point of hatching. Nest in green moss adhereing to the vertical face of a root about four feet in diameter. I noticed the entrance hole, and looking in spied the female sitting. I stood within two feet of her for sometime; then she glided out, running over the ground with trailing wings and spread tail. For a while she was silent, returning occasionally to peer at me anxiously, then retiring among the leaves. Finally she began to chirp sharply. The male did not appear.

1880.
May 19. Two males . The first.

1881.
May 21. Saw one.

Wilsonia canadensis.

1868.
Aug. 1. A male accompanied by numerous females and young (Profile House, N.H.).

1869.
July & Aug. Common, breeding. Found everywhere throughout the forest but especially in openings among the undergrowth (Glen House, N.H.).

1865
June 18. One singing between Rindge and Jaffrey, N.H.

Setophaga ruticilla.

Mrs. Henry [illegible].

1866.
June 2. Nest [illegible] eggs.

1867.
June 23. Found [illegible] young.

1869.

May 8. A male.

June 5. Nest two fresh eggs.

" 11. Nest [illegible] p[illegible]

1870.

May 15. A male.

" 30. One nest [illegible] young.

Sept. 27. Several.

1871.
[illegible] 14. Several.

1875.

June 1. Nest [illegible] fresh eggs. --Fork of Maple-- [illegible] shot.

" 10. Nest [illegible] fresh eggs--[illegible] in the fork of [illegible].

" 15. Nest [illegible] found.

Sept. 5. Shot [illegible] in the Maple S[illegible].

1876.
May 11. Three (C[illegible]).
1878.
May 10. [illegible] Pelham, [illegible] Norton. I [illegible] found [illegible] May 3.

Setophago ruticilla.

1874.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

Aug. 5. Shot an adult male that was beginning to moult its worn plumage.

" 7. Shot an adult male changing to fall plumage (specimen in collection).

1876.

May 31. Exceedingly abundant. All the males seem to be adult birds; of hundreds which I have seen singing not one has been immature.

June 21. A nest with four fresh eggs. One slipped through my fingers and fell to the ground at a distance of fully fifteen feet, where I found it lying entirely uninjured on the leafy mould.

1879.

June 10. Nest with four eggs slightly incubated in maple sapling behind Lake House. Height: eight feet. Female sitting. Building May 28, with two eggs June 7 when the nest was half filled with snow and the bird absent.

" 14. Set G-4. Fresh. Nest in fork of maple sapling, height ten feet.

" 21. Set H-4. Incubated about five days--fork of maple sapling--height five feet--female flitting about spreading her wings and ~~spreading her~~ tail and making a great fuss--thicket of bush maples on hillside.

1881.

May 12. Numbers.

Setophaga ruticilla.

1870.
July & Aug. Not numerous near the Profile House, New Hampshire.

1875.
Sept.24. Two, evidently tired migrants; among stunted red cedars on Coatue Point (Nantucket).

Vireo olivaceus.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1867.
June 17. Found nest with four fresh eggs.

1868.

May 18. Several singing.

June 18. Found a nest with three fresh eggs.

" 20. Found a nest containing four eggs far advanced towards hatching.

July 1[illegible]. Still singing.

1869.
May 25. Several males singing.

1870.

May 30. Nest just begun.

June [illegible]. Nest, one fresh egg.

1871.
May 21. Male singing in our garden.

1875.

June 15. Two nests, one with four and another [illegible] eggs, all incubated.

Aug. 18. [illegible] still [illegible] three fresh.

1873.
Oct. 7. One (Concord).

1869.
May 1[illegible]. Gen[illegible] arrival (Concord).

1865.
May 26. Nest--eggs (Deane).

1874.
June 23. Nest with two eggs and one of the Cow-bird.

1875.
June 21. Nest in oak; eggs four, incubated three or four days.

Vireo olivaceus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1873.
Aug. 23. The males still sing occasionally.

1879.

May 28. Several males singing, the first I have heard. I shot one in the act.

June 12. Two nests building.

1880.
May 20. Several.

Vireo olivaceus.

1868. Aug. 7.	Several singing near the Profile House, N.H.
1869. July & Aug.	Common breeding near the Glen House, N.H.
1870. July & Aug.	Abundant (Profile House,N.H.).

Vireo philadelphicus.

Middlesex County, Mass

1875.
Sept. 7. Shot a young female in fall plumage in a willow near Fresh Pond. It was in company with two Red-eyed Vireos.

Vireo philadelphicus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog.

1872.

June 2-5 Three specimens taken. The first June 3, the second June 4, the third June 5. The first was shot in the top of a tall beech; the second in a thicket of firs; the third in a small birch surrounded by firs. All three specimens were females. We thought that one of them uttered a faint warbler-like chirp, but otherwise they were perfectly silent.

1874.

Aug. 29. Three shot on the Tyler Path. They were in a mixed flock of Warblers, Titmice, etc., in low second growth birch and maple. They were very tame, perfectly silent, and more active in motions that the other Vireos, quite as much so indeed as any of the Warblers. Two of them when picked up still held in their bills large green caterpillars. All were males and one I think an adult.

" 31. Shot a young female in the same place where those were taken the 29th.

Sept.11. Shot one in perfect fall plumage; it was in the top of a high beech, in a large mixed flock.

1876.

May 28. Shot a male among small wild cherry trees on the edge of the woods. It kept low down and was silent.

" 31. Two specimens killed.

June 21. A Vireo heard singing to-day was probably of this species, its song was most like that of the Red-eyed but recognizably distinct an emphatic whit-tu-whit coming in at regular intervals among the more warbling notes. I saw the bird and am sure that it was smaller than a Red-eye but I failed to secure it.

1879.

May 27. Shot a pair evidently mated. When first seen they were in an isolated cedar in the bog behind the barn. Shortly afterwards they flew to a birch near the house, the female closely following her mate both on wing and among the branches. The male was shot first when the female descended to him slowly hopping from twig to twig and looking down with evident solicitude. I heard only two notes, a soft tender pseuo, similar to that of the Red-eyed Vireo when mating, and a harsh, petulent cry exactly like that of the Warbling Vireo. This species is scarce distinguishable in motion and appearance when in the trees from Vireo gilvus

Vireo philadelphicus.

1879.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 5) Identified the song of this species to-day by shooting the bird in the act. The song is very close to that of Vireo olivaceus but some of the notes are feebler.

" 6. Heard singing at the lower settlement on the Magalloway.

" 9. In an open grove of poplars and birches in front of the Dix House, Dixville Notch, I watched a pair of these Vireos for nearly an hour. They kept very near together the male singing at intervals (his song as previously noted at Upton). They were apparently not nesting.

" 10. The pair noted yesterday came close to the Dix House this morning; although it was raining hard the male sang cheerfully at intervals. In motion these Vireos are indistinguishable from Vireo olivaceous and V.gilvus.

" 11. One singing near the boat-landing on Cambridge River.

" 13. One singing above the mill, another on B Point. They sing much in the tops of the highest trees. The one on B Point was in the crest of a mighty yellow birch at least eighty feet above the ground where the branches where the branches were lashed by the fierce wind that flouted the leaves and swayed the whole tree-top, yet the bird rarely ceased his notes when the fiercest gusts swept by. I can now readily distinguish the song of this species from that of the Red-eye; it is feebler, higher piched, and does not flow as smoothly.

" 19. I know of two pairs breeding within a mile or two of the Lake House.

" 21. Two males singing--one in birches bordering Cambridge River above the mill, the other on B Point. I can now readily distinguish the song from that of the Red-eye. It has two high notes followed by two lower ones. There are, however, occasionally interpolations identical both in tone and pitch with some of the notes of the Red-eye.

" 22. Male singing near the house.

" 23. Thoroughly identified a male which was singing in a willow in the Lake House garden.

" 24. A male singing at Newry about five miles north of Bethel.

1880.

May 31. Heard and saw several.

June 3. Three males singing yesterday; the song is slower than that of V.olivaceous.

Vireo philadelphicus.

1880.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 16) One sings regularly in a narrow strip of paper birches bordering the lake shore; I got within six feet of him to-day as he was among some low willows. My former descriptions of the song are accurate. I heard a new note to-day, a low whining, like that of Vireo gilvus.

" 17. Two males singing to-day, one in Allinwood's clearing, the other near the Sargent cove. The former I saw; he was singing in a small paper birch, and I stood for sometime within ten feet of him. I again heard the whining note and carefully criticized the song which I can now tell with absolute certainty from that of Vireo olivaceous; it is slower, with less volume, and has a peculiar double syllabled note which is always repeated twice

" 18. Have heard one singing daily in the same place for the last two weeks in a belt of young birches and poplars bordering the lake shore. Searched every tree to-day for the nest but could not find it.

1881.

May 19. Shot a male in a small poplar near the Middle Dam. It was in a flock of Warblers and was silent.

" 20. A number singing along the Carry road between Richardson Lake and Umbagog. The open second-growth of poplar and birch over the burnt lands along this tract is peculiarly well-suited to the habits of this species which is evidently much more numerous here than about Upton. I saw a number of old Vireo's nests low down, some of which doubtless belonged to this species.

Vireo gilvus.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.
June 12. Nest with four eggs.

1867.

May 27. Saw a pair building.

June 5. Nest found with two fresh eggs.

1868.

May 10. Heard one singing in the top of a high linden tree.

July 14. Males still singing.

Aug. 9. A male singing.

Sept.13. An adult male singing to-day.

1869.

May 12. Several males this morning.

" 27. Nest in process of building.

June 7. Nest in oak on edge of woods, five fresh eggs.

1870.
May 13. Several males.

1871.

May 9. A male.

May 11. Abundant.

1875

May 11. Numbers.

Aug. 13. After an interval of silence they have begun to sing again.

1876.
May 9. One singing (Cambridge).

1874.
Sept.25. For the past three days a male has sung for half an hour or more every morning in the elms in front of the Court House at Concord.

Vireo gilvus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.
May 14. Several at Bethel.

1881.
May 11. Numbers at Bethel.

Vireo gilvus.

1875.
June 19. Singing in Townsend, not heard elsewhere during this trip.

Vireo flavifrons.

1866.

Middlesex County, Mass.

May 15. Saw one building.

" 28. Nest with one egg.

1867.

May 25. Saw one building.

June 3. Nest found with one fresh egg.

1868.

May 9. Two males

" 28. A male building its nest.

July 13. The male still singing freely.

Aug. 9. The males in full song.

Sept. 6. An adult male in full song.

1869.

May 8. Several males singing.

1870.

May 13. Several males.

" 30. Nest in an oak grove, with four fresh eggs.

1871.

May 1. One male.

" 15. Abundant.

1875.

May 11. Numbers.

Aug. 13. After an interval of silence they have begun to sing again.

" 28. Singing everywhere in Watertown. Its notes seemed to be sweeter and more expressive than they are earlier in the season.

Sept.11. In full song in the Pine Swamp. Its notes at this season possess a compass and sweetness lacking in spring. Possibly the clear September air may have some effect, or lend vigor to the performer.

" 18. Have seen none for several days.

1876.

May 9. Numbers singing in Cambridge.

1865.

June 1. Nest with six eggs (R.Deane).

Vireo flavifrons.

1882.
July 2. A male singing at Poland Springs, Maine was the only one noted during a drive from Portland to Bethel.

Vireo solitarius.

Middlesex Coun , Mass.

1867.
June 24. Saw one building.

1868.

May 9. Several males singing.

June 29. A pair on the border of Spot Pond in Stoneham, the female following the male through the hemlocks, chattering like a Yellow-throated Vireo The male uttered a noise exactly like the creaking of a wheel-barrow; his song was teuit, teuo, tue-teuo.

" 17. Heard a male singing in an elm in Andover.

1869.
May 1. A male singing.

1870.

Apr. 26. A male.

Sept.28. One, the last.

1871.

Apr. 22. A male singing (Concord).

Sept.23. One, the last.

1875.

June 21. Visited the nest found June 11 in the woods bordering Sandy Pond; it was hung in a fork of the topmost twig in a white pine sapling about five feet high. On the 11th the male was at work building it, and to-day, to my surprise, he was sitting on the eggs I almost touched him before he started off. He alighted in an oak near by and at once began to sing superbly, continuing his strain without intermission during the time occupied in packing the eggs, and even long after I had left the woods. I did not see the female at all on this occasion although she was with the male on the 11th; she so evidently had four fresh eggs.

" 26. A nest found a fortnight June 15, in Waltham, contained four nearly fresh eggs to-day. It was suspended in a fork at the extremity of a slender twig about seven feet above the ground and three from the trunk of the tree. The female was seen at the last visit flew to the neighboring tree and began a scolding chat very like that of Vireo flavifrons; this brought the male, and both scolded persistently while I was taking the eggs.

1876.

Apr. 28. A male singing (Lincoln).

May 1. General arrival (Lincoln).

Vireo solitarius

19[illegible].

Middlesex Co[illegible], Mass.

(Sep[illegible]) Two (Concord).

" 30. Sho[illegible] in L[illegible] woods. I[illegible] - [illegible]als.

Oc[illegible]. One (Concord).

19[illegible]1.
Sep[illegible]26. One [illegible] W[illegible] S[illegible].

Vireo solitarius.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1873.
Aug. 23. The males still sing occasionally.

1879.
June 19. This bird has increased appreciably since 1876. I know of at least six pairs within a mile of the Lake House.

1881.
May 14. An adult male singing in old-growth birch and beech woods.

1882.
Oct.8-22. A male heard during October 9 was the only one noted.

Vireo solitarius.

1869.
July &
Aug. Extremely common near the Glen House, N.H. They were in full song during my stay although the young were already on wing.

1870.
Aug. -- Saw only two or three near the Profile House, N.H., a remarkable fact considering their abundance at the Glen House last season.

1875.
June 17. One at Mt. Wauchusett.

Vireo noveboracensis.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1867.

May 29. Saw a pair building; the nest contained four eggs June 8.

1868.

May 4. Male singing

July 10. Several males singing.

Sept.19. A young male singing in a pasture with a train early this morning.

1870.

May 17. A male singing.

June 3. Nest on high ground near a lane, with three fresh eggs. The nest was attached to a slender wild cherry twig at the height of about four feet [illegible] ground.

1874.

July 17. A pair feeding young just from the nest [illegible] in a [illegible] chestnut [illegible] Yellow-throated Vireo.

1875.

May 13. One [illegible] (Brookline).

" 21. I heard [illegible] the song: _ca-ek_, _a-ro-chick_, or sometimes _chick_, _a-ro_.

June 14. A nest with four fresh eggs in Brookline. Hung between the forks of a hazel about [illegible] feet high. I pushed the leaves aside to see the eggs of it before [illegible] the male startled off, she [illegible] angry [illegible] of the [illegible] Wren, but the male who was singing some twenty yards off continued his note and did not approach the spot; his was _ro-weit_.

Sept. 5. Shot one in the Maple Swamp.

" 11. In full song in the Pine Swamp.

1876.

May 11. One (Fresh Pond swamp).

1881

Sept.23. A male in the Pine Swamp singing as steadily and cheerfully as in spring. The song is: _chip_, _chee-wee-chip_; _chip_, _chee-weee_.

" 2[illegible]. One singing steadily in a swampy thicket in Milton.

1865.

June 1. Took a nest with four fresh eggs on the top of Town Hall, Ipswich. Nest very deep, attached to slender twigs of wild cherry, about three feet above the ground.

Coll[illegible]io borealis.

M[illegible]dd[illegible]x Co[illegible], Mass.

18[illegible]8.

Dec. 1[illegible]. O[illegible] [illegible].

18[illegible].

Nov. 1[illegible]. Saw [illegible] bird.

Nov. 23. Saw [illegible]. We s[illegible] one as [illegible] of c[illegible]ing a Gol[illegible]n-crested Kinglet which it had pur[illegible]ed [illegible] distance, das[illegible] through [illegible] thickest cedars with [illegible] speed and recklessness. Near [illegible] perch of [illegible] we found [illegible] dead Junco firmly pressed in between two [illegible]igs of an apple tree. All [illegible] birds were very sh[illegible].

Nov. 29. One.

Dec. 3. Two.

" 25. One, an old white bird, very tame.

" 31. One in the same place as that seen on the 25th.

1870

Jan. 3. One.

" 6. The same bird seen in the same place as January 3.

" 13. A remarkably white individual, extremely shy.

Feb. 6. Saw one make a sudden dash into a flock of Tree Sparrows.

Mar. 10. Shot a male. He was very shy and restless, continually flying down to the ground and then up to the next tree. His stomach contained only insects.

" 31. One on the topmost branch of an oak, singing vigorously. Notes few but sweet. The whole song like that of the Robin.

Dec. 26. One.

" 31. One being chased about by a Blue Jay, before which it gave way without resistance.

1871.

Jan. 10. One on the topmost twig of an elm.

" 12. One at Belmont. Very shy; flight swift and graceful; invariably alighted on the topmost twig.

Mar. 7. One flying from post to post of a rail fence, frequently alighting on the ground. Upon dissecting it I found the stomach filled entirely with Beetles.

Collurio borealis.

1871.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

(Mar. 24.) One at Concord. Extremely shy and restless.

Oct. 25. A male at Concord perched on the opposite side of an oak, singing superbly. I afterwards saw this same bird in precisely the same place November 1.

1872.

Feb. 6. One [illegible] of a chicken over [illegible] squ[illegible] looking down [illegible] half [illegible] his [illegible].

[illegible] 6. One [illegible] College Com[illegible] was feeding on a Arctiola [illegible]. I [illegible] it. He [illegible] his bill [illegible], his head [illegible].

1874.

Jan. 25. A very large, [illegible] al, feeding on bird [illegible] its own size. I [illegible] bird [illegible] its claws, and held [illegible] its [illegible] adjoining [illegible].

Feb. 11. One [illegible] of [illegible] all oak [illegible] of [illegible]. His [illegible] and he [illegible] Blue Jays and [illegible] hopping [illegible] leaning on [illegible] its [illegible].

1875.

Jan. 28. Jan[illegible] one [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] of Gold Finch; [illegible] blings [illegible] of [illegible].

Feb. 22. A very [illegible] at M. A[illegible].

Nov. 29. A very [illegible] (3 or 4).

Dec. 10. One on the [illegible] Pine Swamp.

1876.

Mar. 3. Frazar shot one [illegible]. He has seen [illegible] at frequent intervals during the past winter.

" 23. One at Concord.

Nov. 11. One.

Collurio borealis.

1876.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Nov.26). Farmer [illegible] on the 26th of November some years since he saw a flock of Northern Shrikes in Wilmington. About twenty-five were collected together in a small orchard moving along in company and flying lazily from tree to tree.

1880.

Mar. 2. One in Belmont, sitting on the top-most twig of a hickory by the roadside, singing loudly and sonorously. Its song reminded me also equally of that of the Robin and Brown Thrush. In tone it is most resembles [illegible]'s. The song of the notes [illegible] exceedingly like those of the Robin. I was [illegible] to hear, however, [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] as just [illegible]ned, but in [illegible] possession was scarcely [illegible] all inferior to them. The bird was [illegible] very [illegible].

" 4. The stomach of the female which I skinned to-day contained the remains of a mouse.

Oct. 20. One in Willows in company with Blue Jays on the banks of Concord River.

Oct. 1[illegible]. Saw one [illegible] Lexington. It was in company [illegible] Blue Jays and was very [illegible].

Collurio borealis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1882.
Oct.8-22 Two shot October 21.

Collurio ludovicianus.

1898.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Jan. 27. At [illegible] in West Newton saw one [illegible] ex on a live Red-poll in a trap cage put out on [illegible] show.

" 31. Under date of January 27 I recorded a note [illegible] a supposed Great Northern Shrike which I saw [illegible] Red-poll at Maynard's in West Newton. The [illegible] day (Jan. 28) [illegible] age and bird [illegible] same place, a Shrike appeared [illegible] in [illegible] the cage. At [illegible] cage for a moment [illegible] discovered the trap door and entering became itself a prisoner. When Maynard went out to secure his prize he discovered that it was a Loggerhead Shrike. While I was examining this bird to-day a live Tree Sparrow was introduced into its cage. The Shrike immediately dealt it a quick blow on the back of the skull knocking it to the floor where he pinned it firmly, grapping its neck in his powerful beak. After a moment, however, he released his hold, when the sparrow fluttered off, apparently unhurt. During the remainder of the time it remained in the cage he regarded it with apparent indifference. As he had eaten two birds previously that day (one given to him alive) lack of appetite was probably the cause of his apathy on this occasion. In the assault just described he made no use whatever of either feet or claws.

Ampelis cedrorum.

1865.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Feb. 3. Large flocks about Cambridge all day. Towards night they flew off towards the north-west. They continued about Cambridge in large flocks for several days and in Watertown remained in immense flocks until late in the spring.

June 3. Nest with one egg (R.Deane).

1866.

Mar. 1. During a brisk snow-aquall the members of a large flock of these birds, perched in the upper branches of an elm, were amusing themselves by hawking after snow-flakes, darting out into the air after them in precisely the manner in which they pursue and catch insects in August.

1875.

Mar. 22. A flock of thirteen near the Arsenal. I shot ten of them not one of which had any wax-spots.

" 29. A small flock in Watertown.

Ampelis cedrorum.

Middlesex County, Mass .

1866.

June 5. Nest with one egg.

1867.

May 29. Saw several building.

June 10. Nest found with one egg. Fresh.

1868.

Feb. 12. Three on our hawthorn tree feeding greddily on its berries.

" 25. About fifty feeding on the berries of a red cedar. While thus engaged many were poising in air over the tree like so many hummingbirds.

Mar. 8. Saw a flock of nine.

" 14. Shot two. One had wax spots, the wings of the other were plain. They were alone and kept together. When one was shot the survivor showed evident sorrow for the loss of its companion.

July 11. They now frequentl the shores of Fresh Pond perching on the overhanging trees, and on ice houses. They collect there in such numbers, especially on a cloudy day, that as many as thirty may be of en seen in the air at once, darting about after insects, while others are sitting on the trees around. With their characteristic greediness they glut themselves with insects, until their crops are filled almost to bursting.

Sept.24. They are frequentl visitors to a large wild cherry tree on our place which at present is covered with fruit.

1869.

Feb. 21. A flock was seen to-day (Deane).

" 24. A flock of about fifty appeared in a swamp s bed, on the berries of which they evidently depend at this season.

Mar. 1. Several flocks.

" 8. A large flock.

Apr. 19. Still in flocks.

June 10. Nest with two fresh eggs.

1870.

Mar. 2. A flock to-day. They usually arrive earlier.

Ampelis cedrorum.

1870.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Mar. 21. Saw parties of a few dozen daily, to-day, all in flocks [illegible] about everywhere

" 22. Many large flocks. They come in numbers [illegible] red cedar [illegible] to dily po[illegible] berries

" 24. Saw several very large flocks

Apr. 7. Still with us in large flocks

" 23. Still [illegible] in large flocks

1871.

[illegible] 16. Flock of [illegible], feeding on cedar berries: all very [illegible] birds [illegible] remarkably early arrival.

" 2 [illegible] or more [illegible].

" 25 [illegible].

" 2[illegible]. [illegible].

" 3[illegible]. [illegible] in [illegible] trees. [illegible] berries [illegible] all [illegible] berries. [illegible] body.

[illegible] 6. [illegible] berries but still seem to [illegible] cedars. Out of [illegible] specimens, two [illegible] were [illegible], eighteen [illegible] while three [illegible].

" 11. [illegible] cedars [illegible] berries. Several to-[illegible] body [illegible] of Hirundo bicolor; this [illegible] before but only [illegible] --very [illegible] bird.

Apr. 2. [illegible] flock.

May 7. A [illegible] berries.

" 25. [illegible].

[illegible] 10. [illegible] by Deane.

1872.

Jan. 12. [illegible].

Ampelis cedrorum.

1872.

[illegible]

Feb. 18. Several [illegible] to-day; [illegible] as their first trial [illegible] a [illegible] birds [illegible].

" 28. [illegible] T. Scott [illegible] two days.

Mar. 8. Shot [illegible] white [illegible] memories and two [illegible] tail.

1874.

Nov. 15. [illegible] to-day [illegible]; at least [illegible] A flock of [illegible] visited [illegible] berries [illegible].

1[illegible]. Numbers [illegible] berries. [illegible] visiting our cedar trees to feed on [illegible] visit [illegible] trees are [illegible] berry-tree [illegible] to-day [illegible] carefully [illegible].

" 19. Several [illegible] berries.

Mar. 3. Less [illegible] to-day [illegible] not sound [illegible] aspiring [illegible] berries yet.

" 21. A flock [illegible] at [illegible] berries [illegible] first time. They are [illegible] not [illegible].

May 14. A flock of [illegible] our [illegible].

Oct. 8. A flock of [illegible].

1875.

Jan. 17. A flock of [illegible] berries in [illegible] flock [illegible] out [illegible] lot.

" 24. Seen daily but not [illegible].

Mar. 13. Have [illegible] sometime.

Ampelis cedrorum.

1875.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Mar.22) A solitary individual feeding among the cedars in Watertown.

" 30. Four in Watertown, all shy as hawks.

Apr. 20. Shot four in Watertown.

May 24. They returned suddenly to-day in large numbers.

1876.

Mar. 22. A flock of fifteen in Watertown, this is their first appearance and a very late arrival.

" 25. A flock of at least one hundred in Watertown. I shot sixteen; of these, seven had wax-tips on the wings one single spot on one wing, eight no wax whatever. Of the seven with wax spots, four were males; of the eight plain winged birds three were males and five females. During a snow-squall several members of this flock were continually launching out into the air after snow-flakes catching them precisely as they do flying insects in summer.

" 31. Shot nine in Watertown. Six were wax-tipped, three of them males. The three plain ones were females. Saw four or five small flocks, all very shy.

Apr. 5. A flock in Watertown.

1880.

Apr. 27. Two flocks, one in the cedars near Prospect Street and the other among the Willows. The members of the latter were actively engaged catching flies over the water of the sluggish ditches; I have never seen them so engaged before. Fell well into some and their pressure could hardly be at all at fault. This was about noon.

1881.

Sept. 16. A small flock in Scituate.

Amphelis cedrorum.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

171.
June 8. A pair at work on their nest in a low fir.

1876.

June 18. Nest just beginning.

" 21. Now extremely abundant and building everywhere.

1879.

May 25. Two or three flying about.

June 3. One gathering materials for its nest.

1881.
May 26. Arrived to-day in large numbers; I saw eight in one flock.

1879.
June 20. See B-4. Fresh--fir sapling-- thicket of firs by brook--height seven feet. The female was standing on the edge of the nest; I nearly touched her with my hand before she flew.

Ampelis cedrorum.

1869.
July & Aug. Found the exceedingly abundant at the Glen, House, N.H. where they frequented the edges of the clearings, and the borders of the streams.

1870.

July - August 13 Very abundant perching on the tops of the "stubs", and making sallies out after insects. (Franconia Notch).

Sept.2-10. Apparently all had separated for the Southward as we did not observe it anywhere. (Forks of the Kennebec, Maine).

1875.

Sept.22. A flock of thirty feeding on the berries of a run tame cherry on the outskirts of Nantucket.

" 29. Several among stunted sedars on Coatue Point, Nantucket.

Oct. 2. A flock of about forty at Woods Holl. A pigeon Hawk picked one from the branch where it was witting before the others took alarm.

Progne purpurea.

1868.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

May [illegible]. [illegible]

June 2[illegible]. S[illegible] [illegible] tried to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ite-[illegible] [illegible] him off.

Sept. 11. S[illegible]d.

18[illegible].

Aug. [illegible]. In [illegible] Pond [illegible] sunset [illegible] small flocks [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

1871.

Apr. 14. Four [illegible] (P. [illegible]).

1875.

May 8. A [illegible] [illegible]d.

" 1[illegible]. S[illegible] [illegible] meadow ([illegible]).

18[illegible]

[illegible] 26. S[illegible] first [illegible] record to-day. [illegible] all over [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible]

1879.

July 14. For [illegible] their young [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] -cast [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] cries [illegible] or for "first help". [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] size. It was [illegible] of bird house.

Progne purpurea.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-
June 10. Several pairs nesting in the Martin box in front of the hotel.

1873.
Aug. 4. Saw three yesterday among the stubs on the bank of the river-- and to-day there was a large flock in the same place, mostly composed of young birds.

1881.

May 11. Numbers at Bethel.

" 26. The usual Martin, a single female came about the bird-house to-day.

Progne purpurea.

1874.
June 30. Single pair(Nantucket).

Pelrochelidon lunifrons.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.
June 3. Saw numbers building.

1868.

Apr. 25. A pair.

July 17. A flock of several hundred seen from [illegible] gathered on the sides of houses [illegible].

1869.

Apr. 26. One.

May 8. Two or three [illegible].

" 11. Established colonies of these birds. They were built under the eaves of houses, barns, and other buildings in the towns of Lexington, Cambridge, Newton, Watertown, and Waltham; in large proportion of cases they attached themselves to houses.

1870.
Apr. 17. Several.

1871.
Apr. 24. [illegible] (Cambridge).

1873.
May 7. One [illegible].

1876.

May 8. One [illegible].

Sept. 9. A flock [illegible] on the wires of the Western Union Telegraph.

1877.
Sept. 13. Two [illegible] last of the season, [illegible] flock of Chimney Swifts.

Petrochelidon lunifrons

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
June 1. The first pair arrived to-day and immediately began to build a nest under the eaves of the barn. In the course of a few days a colony was at work here.

1873.
July 31. This species as a rule, as least at this season, flies much higher than other Swallows.

1874.

July 27. Shot two young in first plumage.

Sept. 5. Saw two at the Outlet.

1880.
Two sets; four eggs each, all fresh. Nest under eaves of barn; about twelve nests in close proximity to each other. The colony began work on them nearlt two weeks ago.

Petrochelidon lumifrons.

1869.
July & Aug. A large colony breeding under the eaves of a barn at the Glen House, N.H.

1870.
July 28. Not found at the Profile House,N.H., although common in the farming country below.

1882.

July 6. A small colony breeding in an open barn cellar; their nests were all placed in mortice holes in the side of beams that supported the floor. Most of these nests had no neck., and in several the entrance hole was a long wide slit which admitted my hand. One had absolutely no top (Shelbourne,N.H.).

" 26. Several hundreds goingto roost in the top of a densely-foliaged elm, on the intervale about three miles below Shelbourne,N.H. I noticed about one third as many in the same place several evenings since.

Virginia Horrnor [illegible].

Middlesex [illegible], Mass.

18[illegible].

[illegible] 28. [illegible] Frost.

18[illegible].

Apr. 18. Two

" 25. O[illegible].

" 25. A [illegible] was lost of White-[illegible] Shallows.

[illegible] 1[illegible]. The [illegible] fences or road [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible]. Still [illegible].

Sept. 5. Sept[illegible] 1.

" [illegible]. S[illegible].

[illegible]. O[illegible] Block Island S[illegible]. He [illegible] [illegible].

18[illegible].

Apr. 18. S[illegible].
June [illegible]. N[illegible], [illegible].

Sept. 2. W[illegible] Pond ([illegible]).

18[illegible].

Apr. 2[illegible]. One.

" 2[illegible]. N[illegible].

18[illegible].

Apr. 15. G[illegible], [illegible] Pond.

July 1[illegible]. The [illegible] are all o[illegible] frequent [illegible] bushes and low grounds. Saw them going to roost this evening in large numbers on the side of a sloping sand bank, where they alighted on the ground, in dense clusters.

18[illegible].

May 2. A [illegible] circling over the claypit, I saw one at Concord of the 30th of April. The elms are in full flower and the willow catkins have been out several days, while the grass is green everywhere.

Aug. 4. A few alighting to roost in the pale swamp near Block Island this evening.

Hirundo horreorum.

1875.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Aug.24) This with the other Swallows is still here in considerable numbers.

Sept. 9. Saw several.

1876.

Apr. 28. One on Fresh Pond.

Sept. 9. Two (C record).

1877.

Apr. 28. General arrival (Brewer).

Hirunda horreorum.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1873.

Sept. 3 All the Swallows have apparently gone. They left very suddenly several days ago.

1874.

July 30. I have seen none for two days and think they have left here.

Aug. 8. Still here.

" 25. These, as well as all the other Swallows, collected into immense flocks to-day and disappeared.

" 29. A few still remain, but I think all the other Swallows have left.

Sept. 3. A few still about.

Hirundo horreorum.

1869.
July &
Aug. Breeding abundantly in the barns at the Glen House N.H.

1870.
July 28. Not found about the Profile House, N.H. although common in the farming country below.

1871.
July 26. Saw one playing with a feather, repeatedly taking it up into the air and dropping it, to seize it again before it reached the ground (Reading,Mass.).

1874.
Apr. 23. Numbers flying over the marshes in New Jersey.

Hirundo horreorun.

Rye Beach, New Hampshire.

1868.
Aug. 15. Passing steadily southward all day. Upon counting the Swallows (four species, but chiefly these and Tachycineta bicolor) that passed a given point in thirty minutes, the result was one thousand, or about thirty thousand ~~for the~~ for the entire day.

1871
July 28. Abundant in company with T.bicolor, P.lunifrons and Cotile about the Eel Pond. They come in at the northern end and fly leisurely through, passing out at the southern end. If the weather is fair they often remain a day or two. Sometimes many hundreds are in sight at once.

Aug. 7. All four species of Swallows are now abundant on the Eel Pond, this species and T.bicolor prediminating They pass through all day, flying steadily southward. In the early morning they linger more, hawking about over the marsh aftern insects.

" 23. At daylight each morning they come into the marsh from the south (in which direction they must have roosts.) and beat about in by hundreds close over thw tall grass. Later in the morning after the sun has risen they collect on the fence rails in long rows, probably to digest their early meal.

1872. Not mentioned in my notes, byt of course abundant, as it always is on the Eel Pond in July and August .

Tachycineta bicolor.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1866.

May 22. Nest with five eggs.

1867.

Apr. 29. Saw one building.

May 18. Found a nest with one fresh egg.

1868.

Mar. 18. One, the first of the season, lying [illegible] northerly direction and low down.

Apr. 2. Saw one first to-day since March 18. They were flying around my boxes and quarrelling with [illegible] bluebirds.

" 6 Snow fell yesterday to the depth of [illegible] inches and banished the Swallows for a time.

" 8. They were about again this morning.

" 11. Another deep snow; saw several Swallows.

" 13. Seen to-day by Deane flying in large flocks over the surface of Fresh Pond.

" 14. They were flying around my boxes this morning, six or seven at a time.

" 25. Very numerous this spring. We had a snow-storm to-day, the snow falling to the depth of [illegible] inches, and during all the morning the surface of Fresh Pond was covered by a vast host of these birds. They [illegible] close to the water every now and then dipping its wings. There must have been several thousands over the pond.

" 30. One was seen building.

May 19. Found a nest with one egg.

June 24. The young will soon leave the nest.

July 10. The young are all on wing.

Aug. 8. Still abundant about meadows and other low places.

1869.

Apr. [illegible]. About six circling around my boxes.

" 15. Upwards of a thousand on Fresh Pond.

May 16. Nest in a box with one fresh egg.

Sept. 24. Several passing southward.

Tachycineta bicolor.

1870.

Middlesex County, Mass.

(Apr.8) Two appeared about my boxes this morning.

" 10. Abundant everywhere.

1871.

Mar. 19. The first this morning, a single male flying about and alighting on my boxes.

Apr. 1. Saw a single bird in our yard this morning, the first since March 18; the intervening weather has been very cold and boisterous.

" 3. Saw three or four small flocks flying over the meadows near Fresh Pond.

" 6. Upwards of a hundred on Fresh Pond.

" 29. They still frequent the pond in cloudy weather.

Sept.28. Saw the last, a flock of thirty or more, on their way south.

1872.

Apr. 5. One around my boxes.

" 6. Three around my boxes.

1874.

May 18. Two mating the male uttering emphatically a rattling sound resembling that produced by drawing a stick across the slats of a fence, or a rattlesnake's rattle turned slowly.

July 21 Numbers at dusk alighting to roost in the thick alders bordering Assabet River, Concord.

1875.

Mar. 30. Two in Watertown.

Apr. 2. A pair about my boxes this morning.

" 15. Numbers skimming about over the fields, which were entirely buried under a foot of snow that fell yesterday.

" 20. Have seen none for the days the weather has been very cold.

" 28. A pair building in one of my boxes this morning. [illegible] were killed in the cold snap last week. [illegible]

July 3. [illegible]

Sept.13. [illegible]

Tachycineta bicolor.

1873.

[illegible] Pass.

Apr. 6. One seen by Maynard (Newton).

" 7. About thirty on Rock Meadow, Belmont.

Sept. 7. A large flock [illegible] flying over C[illegible].

1874.

Oct. 1[illegible] A flock of six or eight flying over [illegible] Salem Marshes (Brookline).

1878.

May 10. About two hundred Swallows, partly this species and partly Barn Swallows, flying over Rock Meadow. I have not seen nearly as many together before this year.

1865.

May 18. Nest, three eggs (Deane).

Oct. 11. Saw several loose scattered companies migrating southward over Cambridge. They flew in the usual manner now and then hawking a little for insects.

Tachycineta bicolor.

1873.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

July 31. They seem to have left the locality as I have not seen any for several days.

Aug. 1. A pure white Albino was brought to day; it was killed on the Hayward place.

1874.

Aug. 18. A large flock flying about the stubs about the Outlet; they have been entirely absent from Upton for at least three weeks.

1876.

June 2. A nest with two eggs.

" 3. Breeding in great abundance among the stubs at the Outlet.

" 5. A nest containing five fresh eggs; the sitting bird proved a female.

" " Upon shooting an Ardea herodias among the stubs many Swallows came trooping to the spot and began playing with the feathers scattered about on the surface of the water.

" 6. Two nests, one with four the other with five eggs. The former built in an old Downy Woodpecker's hole consisted of only a few feathers and chips of wood; the latter in a large natural ~~structure~~ cavity was a beautiful structure lined lavishly with feathers. The birds were very bold and plucky, diving down past my head and clicking their bills.

" 7. One nest containing four eggs another six.

" 8. A nest in a stub was beautifully lined with the feathers of Bubo virginianus.

" 9. Two nests, one with four and the other with five eggs; the former beautifully lined with feathers of the adult male Hooded Merganser.

" 18. Saw one pursue a Hooded Merganser actually overtaking her and harassing her as he would a flying hawk. The duck, however, seemed to fly slower than usual.

1879.

June 5. Nest in Woodpecker's hole over the water; height six feet; eggs seven, an exceptional number, nevertheless there was only one female about the nest. Of this I am sure as I have seen the pair many times about the spot.

1880.

May 19. Nest, one egg.

" 29. Set H-6. Four eggs incubated several days--two fresh, nest in old Woodpecker's hole in spruce stub over water.

Tachycineta bicolor.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.
May 29). Set I-4. Fresh--new Woodpecher's hole; height six feet.

Tachycineta bicolor.

1867.
Oct. 7. On the 5th and 6th there was a flock of several thousand here but last night was very cold and this morning they were leaving for the south (Plymouth,Mass.).

1870.

July 28. Up to the edge of the woods. (Franconia Notch).

Sept. 6 Saw two or three flying about over the surface of the water on Moxie Pond (Forks of the Kennebec Maine).

1874.
June 27. Rather common; breeding in the town (Nantucket).

Cot[illegible].

[illegible], Mass.

18[illegible].
[illegible]. Nes[illegible].

18[illegible].
[illegible] 11. [illegible].

1[illegible].

Apr. [illegible]. O[illegible].

[illegible]. N[illegible]s.

A[illegible]. S[illegible]l.

S[illegible]. One, [illegible]s.

1[illegible]

Apr. [illegible]. O[illegible].

N[illegible]. [illegible].

Sep. 1. [illegible]s [illegible]d.

1[illegible].
J[illegible]. [illegible]ed.

1[illegible].
[illegible]. [illegible]s (G[illegible]).

1[illegible].
[illegible]. W[illegible]ol[illegible]. I[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

1[illegible].

July 30. S[illegible] [illegible] sand b[illegible]ks.

A[illegible]. A [illegible] Maple S[illegible]p [illegible] [illegible].

S[illegible]. S[illegible]l.

1[illegible].
[illegible]. Th[illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] bank near F[illegible]s Pond [illegible] [illegible] no hol[illegible]s [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible].

Cotile riparia.

1874.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

Aug. Saw several to-day.

Aug. 8. Still here.

1876.
June 12. Nest with five fresh eggs.

1879.
June 8. The other day I saw a troup of a dozen or more playing with a feather. A strong wind was blowing at the time and as they passed it from one to another, each dropping it for his neighbor to pick it up, the party drifted away across the fields reminding me of a crowd of excited school boys playing at foot ball.

Cotile riparia.

1869. July & Aug.	Found them building near the Glen House, N.H.
1870. July 28.	As far up the valley as the farming country extends (Profile House, N.H.).
1875. July 20.	A colony on the Green Islands near Portland, Maine.

Pyrrhuloxia rubra.

Middlesex County, Mass.

1868.
May 15. Several [illegible] singing.

Aug. 8. A [illegible] [illegible].

1869.

May 25. A male.

June 1. Nest in fork of oak sapling [illegible] of [illegible] Sparrow Hawk; eggs four, [illegible] June [illegible] [illegible].

1870.
May 20. A male.

Sept. 28. On [illegible] Swamp [illegible] first of Sept. [illegible] Maple Swamp [illegible], [illegible] many other birds, [illegible] feed [illegible] shade.

1872.

Feb. 15. Two [illegible], one female (Concord).

" 21. Saw [illegible] and three females [illegible] Lincoln and Concord.

1873.
Oct. 15. Saw [illegible] Willows.

1874.
May 30. Very [illegible] song heard [illegible]. [illegible] one [illegible] quality [illegible] singing [illegible] and [illegible] low [illegible] like [illegible] of Vireo olivaceus or [illegible].

1875.

May 13. One [illegible].

June 11 A [illegible].

" 1 . A [illegible] dip-[illegible] [illegible].

" 16. A [illegible] of an oak branch over [illegible] road [illegible] two days.

P[illegible]ranga rubra.

1[illegible]75.

Mi[illegible]chosen Co[illegible], Mass.

(J[illegible]) [illegible]

J[illegible] 30. A[illegible]).

1[illegible].

[illegible] 21. S[illegible] Frazer.

" 26. S[illegible]

1[illegible].

[illegible] S[illegible] Spr[illegible]s.

Oc[illegible] 1. O[illegible] Spr[illegible]s. [illegible] Ca[illegible]pillar.

16[illegible].

[illegible] 1. S[illegible]s (C[illegible]).

J[illegible] 1. [illegible] (Co[illegible]).

" 2. [illegible]

Pyranga rubra.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
June 4. Heard one singing near the shore of the lake. Another heard June 10 about seven miles south of Upton.

1872.
June -- One singing a mile or two north of the notch.

1879.
June 20. A male singing in beech on the Anover road.

1880.
May 21. Two males . The first.

June 19. Shot an immature male.

1881.
May 27. Heard a male singing.

1876.
June 5. One singing near the Lake shore in [illegible].

Pyranga rubra.

1875.
June 17. Abundant on Mt.Wauchusett within five hundred feet of the summit.

pp. 65-82 ##
minus 1878